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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862. NUMBER 266

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GREAT SALE OF BOOKS AT AUCTION. This Evening at 7½ o'clock, at Store 48 Dearborn street, near Matteson House. This stock is believed to be one of the largest best selected ever offered in this city, embracing everything in Science, Literature and Art, Bibles, Encyclopedias and valuable Standard Works in Architecture, History, Biography, &c., &c. The stock is all fresh and direct from the publishers. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock during the day. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Sale positive. Terms cash.

CATALOGUE SALE OF One Hundred and Twelve SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION, By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 21st and 22d, at our Rooms, 58 LAKE STREET. At 7½ o'clock, the finest and most desirable collection of Oil Paintings ever exhibited in Chicago. They were imported by Mr. Marcher, of New York, and are all from the hands of celebrated artists, among whom are Hartwick, Bossa, Villiers, Durvey, Van Brunt, Muller and many others. The above Paintings are all in COLD GILT FRAMES of Mr. Marcher's own manufacture and are warranted. The Paintings and Frames will be sold together. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer. TRADE SALE OF 600 Doz. Table Knives and Forks. A large assortment of fine Wade & Butcher Pocket Knives and Razors, German Silver, Plated and Brittania Spoons, 27 packages of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, well assorted; an invoice of assorted Glassware, Lamps, Hardware, &c., at salesroom 177 Randolph street, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 9½ o'clock. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Shirts and Drawers at Auction, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, Monday 19th, Wednesday, May 21st, Friday, May 23d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, cottonades, ginghams, prints, brown and bleached sheeting, shirts and drawers, clothing, furnishing goods, &c., a general stock of dry goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, at private sale, oil cloths and carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 20th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold 200 cases BOOTS AND SHOES. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, CARPETS, ETC. At Auction. On MONDAY, May 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell At House No. 122 State street, Between Washington and Madison street, Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen and Chamber Furniture, Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. Also Rosewood Case Piano Forte. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale. A good paying Drug Store having a full stock of Drugs, Perfumeries, Fancy and Toilet articles, centrally located and doing a good business for sale. For particulars apply to JAS. H. KNOWLTON, 41 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Soda Apparatus for sale at a great sacrifice, including two Copper Fountains and Copper Generator. Also, four Fountains. JAS. D. PAINE, Druggist, corner [illegible] and Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, sheltered young Horse, sixteen hands high, of a bay color, well trained to the saddle. Would make an excellent Army Charger. Apply at 228 State street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A block of two-story dwelling houses, and one story store, on leased land corner of Heron and Ferry streets. Belonging to a non-resident desirous of winding up his affairs in Chicago, they will be sold at great bargain, together with the lease, if applied for. Apply at 122 Lake street. Also two good and a half story Gothic Cottages, with the lease, on superior corner of Market streets.

FOR SALE—The five-story [illegible] Front Store, No. 98 Randolph street, near the corner of Dearborn street. Price, with lot, $25,000. [illegible] or four years. Apply to D. HORTON, No. 80 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE.—For sale at a [illegible] gain, the Stock, Fixtures and good will of one of the best Retail Grocery stands in the city. A [illegible] rare chance for any one wishing to get into the business. For further particulars call at 171 South [illegible] street.

FOR SALE. 50 lbs. Onion Top Setts (Kentucky). In store and for sale by A. PEUGNET, No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

FOR SALE—A 25 horse-power stationary engine, with 7 foot drawing wheel, cheap for cash. Will be sold. Inquire of P. PALMER, 154 & 156 Lake street.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT. Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and Hamburger's packing house. Apply to A. [illegible] South Lasalle street, near Lake.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in [illegible] business, but having no further use for them, we will sell them very cheap. P. [illegible] & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR BARTER—A good Grist and Saw Mill, situated on Black Partridge, Woodford County, Illinois, on the road leading from Lacon to Spring Bay. These Mills are located on a never failing stream of water. There is one [illegible] acres of splendid timber land with the above. For further particulars address the subscriber, [illegible] Peoria County, Ill. G. W. SCHENCK.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Ill. near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Buhrs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO, Chicago, or the subscriber at the premises. S. LEHMAN. Como, May 1st, 1862.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. Located in a beautiful railroad town in Wisconsin. It has been established 6 years—always doing a large business, having a great extent of country to supply. An excellent opportunity for a physician. The only one in the town. Stock and fixtures will invoice at $1,800. Terms, $400 cash, balance in good land in the south part of Wisconsin or Illinois. Address MORTIMER, care of Box 1862 Chicago, Illinois.

To Rent.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

FOR RENT.—Three NEW Dwelling Houses on the East side of State street, for a term of years, at a low price, eighty (80) feet of good land, suitable for gardening, in the rear of Holstein. WM. A. & J. P. [illegible], 22 Randolph street.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—The Brick Dwelling 608 Wabash Avenue, With all modern improvements. Apply to [illegible] Thomas, Attorney, Office No 1 Kingsbury Block, or L. C. Huntington, 126 S. Water street.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos 336 and 338 Indiana street, with modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick dwelling [illegible]. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 A. M. and 1 and 6 P. M. at the office of Waite & [illegible] Washington street. Rent $600 per annum.

TO RENT—By D. Walker, 60 Third Avenue, a three story brick house, basement stable, &c., between Van Buren and [illegible] streets.

RIVER LOT FOR RENT. 100x105 Feet on the South Branch, West Side, at the foot of Mather street. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & [illegible].

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing [illegible] bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Inquire at No. 100 Washington street, Room No. 6, or at No. 29 May street.

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario street—Rent per annum. Inquire of [illegible] GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 12 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South [illegible] street.

NOTICE.—The Union Observatory now erecting at Cottage Grove, opposite [illegible] Douglas, will be open to the public on and after NEXT, May 24th. Those who wish to get a view of the interior of the Camp, the City of Chicago, [illegible] Admission 10 cents; children half price. N. B.—Ladies bring your Opera Glasses.

SELECT ACADEMY.—Mr. J. [illegible] has commenced his Summer Term, to continue till the first of August, when there will be a vacation of one month. Instruction in all the English branches and the French Language; also, in Music, Drawing, Book-Keeping, by double and single entry. [illegible] very low. Room in McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

$1,200.—House and Lot for sale VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. On [illegible] street, between Wells and Lasalle, in Johnston, Roberts & Starr's Addition. [illegible] JAMES BOYD, 96 Clark street, Exchange Building.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Will the people of Illinois read the full and scathing expose of the swindle attempted upon our State in the new constitution, the work of the old political hacks and stagers, who seek to fasten the Egyptian policy upon us for the next ten years. Here are the arguments against the infernal plot, set down in detail, and so plainly that the dullest comprehension can master them. The article is from the pen of a Southern Illinoisan, and is exhaustive in its facts and reasoning. It shows the real nature of the scheme, and one by one holds up its beauties to the view. Read the article, and see if it be not worth while to bury the whole concocted infamy out of sight when the day of election comes. Read the article and pass it to your neighbors.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Let the contrabands be put to work, to save our gallant soldiers the drudgery that destroys health. It would be a splendid thing if we had a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand negroes working for our soldiers. If Gen. Halleck had fifty thousand negroes to build his roads, drag his cannon and drive his teams, there would not be so many thousands of our gallant Western army crowding our hospitals.—*Cincinnati Com., 17th.*

Is not a commander more nice than wise who neglects the willing material ready to his hand, and inflicts the heavy drudgery of advancing the army upon his soldiers, when plenty of black laborers are willing to do the work and do it well, and each one thus employed is just so much taken from the enemy. The squeamishness of our Generals is costing the lives of loyal men by the hundred. Is it creditable that this fact should remain unchanged?

HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The recent proclamation of Gen. Hunter is the theme of general discussion, in all circles. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the expediency or practicability of the step taken, but there is great unanimity of sentiment that the slaves of the rebels in South Carolina ought to be freed, as a punishment to the atrocious traitors of that pestilent State. South Carolina brought this terrible war upon the country. She has been a hot-bed of disloyalty since the days of nullification. The rebellion was there planned, organized and precipitated. Without cause or provocation, she plunged into secession and dragged the other Southern States after her. The heresies taught and preached by her politicians proselyted the surrounding States, sapped their loyalty and poisoned their affection for the Union. The crime of these wicked men has cost the loyal people of the North more lives than the whole white adult male population of South Carolina. The number of Northern soldiers who have lost their lives in battle and by disease since the war began, is actually more than the voters of that State, and the cost to the Treasury is greater than the whole money value of South Carolina combined. Who will stand between the fiendish traitors of such a community and the severest punishment that outraged justice demands? None but those who themselves are rebels at heart. Had Gen. Hunter confined the scope of his proclamation to South Carolina, ninety men out of every hundred in the Free States would have sanctioned and defended the act. Yet, it must be confessed that Florida and Southern Georgia are scarcely a whit better or less guilty than South Carolina. The only point of any considerable weight that can be offered against the proclamation is, that Gen. Hunter has not the military force at his command to execute it, and therefore it may fall still-born. Another objection is that his proclamation frees the slaves of loyalist as well as of rebels. Technically this is true; but practically there are but very few loyal slaveholders within his district. There may be some in Northern Georgia, a score or two in all, but in South Carolina it is the boast of the rebels, that '*there is not one Union slaveholder in the State*.' And if there be any in Florida they are unknown. One thing is certain that if any slaveholder within these States, shall be able to prove satisfactorily that he was loyal during the rebellion, he will be indemnified out of the National treasury for his pecuniary loss. This is all that any man ought to ask or expect, whatever may be the species of property taken from him by the Government in time of war.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation, if not rejected by the Government, may enable him to defeat the rebels and whip them out of his department. If the slaves get to hear that the Government has declared them free, they will be pretty apt refuse to serve the rebels any longer, and a general "strike" against working for nothing and boarding themselves would give the secesh so much do at home that Gen. Hunter would be able to march his forces wherever he pleased. Before the war could be ended and peace permanently restored in the rebellious Cotton States, does not every sensible and reflecting man believe that some such course as that proposed by Gen. Hunter must be adopted? A different and milder remedy for the disease may be administered to the patient in the border States But down in the Gulf States, where the whole slaveholding class is putrid with secession and treason, the axe must be laid at the root of the tree; or that region must be abandoned to the rebels. What loyal citizen is willing to see the latter alternative adopted?

A Complaint.

GALESBURG, May 14, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am a friend of the TRIBUNE. I think and long have thought it the best paper in the West, but you have not done the 17th Regiment of Illinois infantry volunteers justice. It is one of the old regiments, having been organized over a year, and it has been a working regiment, too, as its long marches in Missouri, after the Swamp Fox, Jeff. Thompson, whom they overtook at Fredericktown, might testify. In giving the regiments engaged at Donelson you did not mention the 17th, although we lost nearly one hundred men there, and were on duty during the entire siege. Also in mentioning the *fighting regiments* since the action of Pittsburg Landing, you do not mention us, although we lost upwards of one hundred and fifty men, which is more than some of your fighting regiments lost. We can do our duty without any patting on the back. We do not want praise, but would like our dues. It is rather discouraging, after leaving our homes for the privations, hardships and dangers of a soldier's life, to be taken no notice of, while others that have done no more than we are landed to the skies. As an evidence that we are a fighting and working regiment, is the fact that we went into the service with nearly eleven hundred men—now there are barely three hundred men fit for duty. We want our dues—in short, to be served as others are. If you will insert this in your paper, with a reply, you will oblige

Yours truly, THE 17TH.

We hope our complaining friend does not think that we would intentionally do injustice to his gallant regiment. It must occur to him that to keep track of the seventy-two regiments and dozen detached companies of Illinois troops in the war, is no easy task. We have tried to treat them fairly, and where they have not had the mention which their merits and acts deserve, the blame must not be laid to us.

This letter is a sample of scores which we get—not from friends of Illinois regiments alone, but from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and other Western States. We have received several scolding letters from Indiana, charging us with neglecting to give proper praise to the splendid fighting regiments in the field from that State. We have been badly "blown up" by Iowa people, who blame the TRIBUNE for bestowing more praise on Illinois than Iowa soldiers, when the latter have proven equally brave and victorious in battle.

We can give a simple explanation that accounts for most of the apparent partiality shown to Illinois soldiers which is, that we receive more letters from persons connected with home regiments than from those from other States. We have half a dozen special correspondents with different divisions of the Western army; but we have scores of "occasional" and voluntary correspondents who write to us respecting the doings of the particular regiment or battalion with which they are attached.

Those volunteer correspondents with Iowa, Indiana and Western regiments naturaly send their letters to papers published in the vicinity where the regiment was raised, and not to a Chicago paper, though it may circulate largely among the friends of the regiment. Hence, if we do not publish so large a proportion of army letters from the regiments of other Western States as we do from Illinois, the fault is not ours.

Our regular correspondents are instructed to deal equally, so far as practicable, with all the regiments raised within the range of the TRIBUNE'S circulation, which extends over a large territory. This general explanation is intended as an answer to scores of letters on the subject.

THE BLACK STAMPEDE.

Since the Emancipation Act became a law in the District of Columbia, there has been an immense stampede of blacks into Washington from the adjoining sections of Mayryland. Over four hundred such pieces of property from Prince George's county alone have sought freedom in this way, making the capital a city of refuge. The consequence is the masters are following them, and Marshal Ward H. Lamon is up to his eyes in his coveted and appropriate business of nigger-catching. Our dispatches of last night state that in eight hundred of these cases the slaves have been returned under the Fugitive Slave law. How many of these Maryland masters thus seeking the interference of Federal law to recover their blacks, not many months ago hoped soon to visit Washington and congratulate Jeff. Davis?

Facts and Incidents of the Surrender of New Orleans.

The builder of the ram Mississippi, which was burned by the rebels at New Orleans as it lay unfinished on the stocks, publishes a card in the Atlanta papers, asserting that had not the rebel Government delayed the construction of the craft by interfering in his operations, it would have been completed before the attack on the city, and inevitably have driven back the "Yankees."

The Charleston *Mercury* says the Louisiana floating battery, carrying eight guns, was a complete failure. It, however, confirms the view of the architect of the Mississippi in regard to the latter vessel, which was a propeller with three screws, and 16 engines. She was to carry 20 guns of the largest caliber. Her projection or ram was twenty feet of solid timber, with an additional steel point. She was three times as large as the Merrimac. The *Mercury* lays the blame of the non-completion of the Mississippi on the authorities. The people of New Orleans offered money and workmen, but their tender was refused until within three days before the attack. Up to that time no night work had been put upon the boat. Lovell said, to the remonstrances of the citizens, that his hands were tied, and he could do no more than he was doing. Gov. Moore said that matters were going on well, and that the city was safe. He could do nothing. The citizens offered money and labor to fortify the levee between the city and the forts, but their offers were declined as unnecessary. Three days before the appearance of the Yankee ships at New Orleans, Governor Moore quietly departed with his chief counselors by way of the Carrollton railroad, about dark, leaving a steamboat and picket soldiers at that point. Anonymous letters probably caused it.

Two days before the surrender of the city an excited crowd, prepared with a rope, appeared at the ship-yard in search of the contractor of the Mississippi. He was gone; the Mississippi was burned and sunk by the authorities. The *Mercury* is impressed that there is a feeling of profound exasperation against the Administration and its agents. The people feel that they have been systematically trifled with and sacrificed. When the Yankee officers landed, five Sicilians who cheered them, were shot down by the crowd. All who showed any signs of favor were knocked down as traitors. The feeling was intense. All the cotton was burned, and all the tobacco, except that claimed by the French Government. The sugar and molasses remain in the city, as private property, in immense quantities. Much, however, is on the plantations, the crop being very large. Gen. Lovell carried off by railroad, the machinery of the workshops and iron mills, and all the rolling stock of the railroad. The machinery is important, and entitles him to credit. His forces are at a camp of instruction at Jackson, Mississippi, protecting the railroad where it crosses Pearl River. He is not expected to reinforce Beauregard, except as a reserve corps. His forces are said to be about twenty thousand strong. Twelve thousand foreign denizens in New Orleans have organized to fight in defense of New Orleans, but decline going out to fight in the Confederate cause.

☞ Captain Bailey, the second in command of the New Orleans expedition, says the action on the Mississippi has illustrated two principles: 1. That no forts could prevent such a fleet as we had at New Orleans from passing up New York harbor to the city, and up the Thames to London Bridge. 2. That we must build more iron gunboats, and put one in every river in Secessia if necessary, as the sure and effective method of keeping the rebellion in check.

☞ Ex-Governor Hicks of Maryland, talks too much. On a late occasion he said he hated "all anti-slavery men, and all pro-slavery men." As there are only these two classes of men in the country, it is fair to suppose, that the Governor's love is confined to women.

☞ Abraham Hanson of Kenosha, was some weeks since appointed Consul to Bissa, on the west coast of Africa. The Kenosha *Telegraph* says that his destination has been changed to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The latter position is worth $4,000 per annum, with the privilege of engaging in trade.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Iowa is to meet at Des Moines, Thursday, June 17th, to nominate candidates for Secretary of State, and other officers. "Lafayette" Jones and Clay Dean, a worthy pair of rebels, are traversing the State as emissaries of Jeff. Davis, under the cloak of organizing the Democracy to respond to this call.

Work to be Done in Kentucky.

[From the Cin. Commercial, 17th.]

The secessionists of Kentucky were forewarned of the raid of John Morgan, the guerrilla leader, into that State. Dinners were prepared, and horses stolen and made ready for him. It is a perfectly plain case that the rebel sympathizers in Kentucky must be compelled to pay for all the damage done by guerrillas in their neighborhood. A most stringent and sweeping policy must be pursued with energy and vigilance, or Kentucky will become a hunting ground for rebel banditti, and no Union man's life or property will be safe.

Rumors from the Rebel Camp.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

Beauregard is reported by a deserter to have said to a friend a few days after the battle of Shiloh, that if Halleck defeated him at Corinth, he would not think it worth while to fight any longer. Another deserter tells us that Yancey has pronounced the rebel cause a failure, and that Davis will not be in the Confederacy two weeks hence.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of the Situation at Corinth.

BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS.

The following address has just been issued to our troops, who are confident of victory:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT CORINTH, Miss., May 8, 1862.

Soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn:

We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to be freemen, or vile slaves of those who are only free in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory. Soldiers, can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back in Tennessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and, trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we shall recover more than we lately lost. Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battle-field of Yorktown.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General commanding.

J. M. OTEY, Acting Ass't Adjt. General.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 9th.]

The enemy's advance consisted of about 3,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery. The skirmish commenced at Seven Mile Creek, near Farmington. Brigadier General Marmaduke's brigade was engaged, supported by Captain Sweet's Mississippi battery. They maintained their position with great gallantry against the heavy shelling of the enemy for three-quarters of an hour, when our forces fell back. The enemy had six pieces of artillery and heavy siege guns. Heavy volleys of musketry were fired on both sides.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 5.]

Recruits have been pouring in to General Beauregard, who fully possesses the hearts and the confidence of the Western people. To the extent of capacity of arming them, it is supposed he will have men. It is believed in New Orleans that his army numbers one hundred and twenty thousand, but many are sick from limestone water. There is a feeling of perfect certainty of defeating Buell and and Halleck in a signal manner. Corinth is far enough from the gunboats to give opportunity for capturing or destroying them. Hence it has been selected as the battle-field. General Beauregard and troops are alike confident.

[From the Savannah Republican, 8th.]

CORINTH, May 4—1 a. m.—The two grand armies now stand front to front, separated only by a space of four or five miles. The Confederates are ready, and will probably await an attack. The battle may occur to-day, but it can hardly be postponed beyond tomorrow. The enemy will be badly taken in as to our strength. With Van Dorn we will have —— thousand men. The weather is cloudy, but without rain. The skirmishing was very heavy yesterday. The Confederate loss was about twenty in killed and wounded. We captured two Federal officers—a Colonel and Major.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.—All quiet here: both armies maintain threatening positions.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy, May 9.]

Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Corinth at an early day, which for magnitude of the forces engaged will eclipse any that ever transpired in America. Our judgment is that the Yankees have nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men. Beauregard is well nigh flanked on all sides. He has an immense army, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal the fact that we have some fears for the result. There is such a thing as being utterly overwhelmed with numbers, against which we can provide no remedy. If Southern valor and able generalship can win a victory, Beauregard and his army will win it. A defeat at that point would be a severe blow, particularly as we see no way of escape except falling towards Mobile—a direction in which he is not wanted, for we want his army to go to Nashville and Louisville.

But though such a defeat would be painful and severe, we can endure it. We can endure the loss of Beauregard's and Johnson's armies and then secure our independence. If our day of triumph don't come sooner, it will come when the Yankees venture into our interior, and attempt to subjugate and hold under subjection our people at their homes. If not before, Yankee temerity will then have overstepped the bounds of safety and success to them in this war of conquest.

THE ARMY AT CORINTH.

[From the Columbus Sun, May 8.]

We had an interview last evening with Col. A. W. Starke, of Alabama, who has just returned from Corinth, Mississippi. He reports that our army has suffered much from sickness, but there are about 75,000 effective fighting men and reinforcements are constantly coming in. Gens. Price and Van Dorn were there with the veterans of the Missouri campaign, whom he represents to be the finest looking body of men he ever saw. The enemy are supposed to have about 120,000 men, and had advanced three miles on our front from their former position. Our officers and men are confident and sanguine of whipping the enemy in the next fight, particularly if we are first attacked.

From what Col. Starke says of the reported movement of our Generals with a body of men towards Tuscumbia and Decatur, we place confidence in the truth of the dispatch published this morning, that we have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur. The belief was general, and we trust is well founded, that the enemy will be driven from the Tennessee.

A Plot to take the Life of Gov. Morton of Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Friday.]

A dispatch from Evansville to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the car which caused the collision at Sullivan in this State, by which Prof. Fletcher was killed, was placed on the track by a man who has been arrested and confessed the crime implicating several accomplices. We learn from other sources that the evidence is almost conclusive that the collision was a premeditated act, and that the parties concerned in causing it are known. No one can fail to see who was meant to be the victim, and whence emanated the motive. Gov. Morton was known all along the route, as we have learned since, to be on board that train. It was known at Sullivan through passengers on the preceding train. Sullivan is and has been a nest of the most violent rebel sympathizers. Union men have been lynched there. Union sentiments have been suppressed by violence, and more than once it has been seriously considered by the State authorities whether an armed force would not be necessary to protect the loyal citizens. For weeks after the attack on Fort Sumter, the traitors of Sullivan kept a secession flag flying from a tall pole in full sight of every passing train. It has been a notorious and disgusting hole of treason.

The intent of that collision was to kill Gov. Morton. It was treason going hand in hand with murder. The blow missed its aim, but it fell where it cost the State one of its most able and energetic officers, and the cause of the Union one of its most patriotic and persistent supporters. This fearful crime will yet return to plague the traitors who have encouraged the spirit that attempted it.

Fremont's Policy Adopted.

(Pittsburgh Correspondence Cin. Commercial.)

The enemies of the gallant pathfinder may not like the above caption, but it is a truthful one, nevertheless. An order has been issued that this army shall "forage" its way through the country to the poverty stricken extent that the lazily cultivated soil will admit. Fremont was the first General to inaugurate the policy of making those who caused the rebellion contribute to the payment of its cure. He was the first who quartered a Union army upon the inhabitants of a secession town. That town was Warsaw, Mo., the hot bed of the rebellion in the State; and his course in so doing had a wonderful benign effect. It converted the rebel burg into a Federal camp meeting ground, where housewives thronged the mourner's bench in dozens, in hopes that a renunciation of Claib Jackson would save their carpets. But I fear all the foraging that can be done in Mississippi at this season of the year, will amount to but little, and will not go far toward the support of the army. Perhaps, should we have to follow Beauregard, the prospect will brighten as we advance. At present it is very dull. Yesterday, a party from Gen. Sherman's division, captured a large drove of fat cattle—the property of a blatant secessionist, living just beyond our lines. There seems to be an abundance of provisions in the commissary department here. The quantity is good enough, but the quality is "otherwise."

Kentucky Asking for Confiscation.

[From the Washington Republican, 12th.]

We learn that a gentleman occupying a high position in Kentucky arrived here yesterday, to represent to the President and Congress that it is the opinion of the Union men of that State that energetic measures for the punishment of the rebels and the confiscation of their property are absolutely indispensable for the restoration of social order at the South. He insists that Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe and their associates wholly misrepresents Kentucky on that question.

☞ The Albany and Boston Railroad Company have recently had two passenger cars refitted for the special conveyance of wounded soldiers. About half the seats in each car have been taken up, and the places filled with berths, six on a side, which are furnished with hair mattresses and pillows, blankets and covers. They are designed to accommodate some thirty soldiers each—twelve in berths and the others in seats. Each car is to be furnished with a saloon.

The example is one worthy to be followed by our Western roads, whose longer routes must be traversed by our sick and wounded soldiers returning to their homes.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Our Troops Steadily Advancing.

Large Arrival of Memphis Refugees at Cairo.

A BAD SCARE AT MEMPHIS.

The Rebels Preparing for Speedy Flight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 17, 1862.

The steamer Shingess has just arrived from below with thirty refugees from Memphis. It is the same old story of impressment, outrage and flight. The Union citizens are waiting, hoping and praying for the advent of the Federal army.

A large number of refugees also just arrived here to-day by the steamer Diligent. They also report three or four hundred more on the way. A number of them are men of families who have always been strong Union men, and have left their families behind rather than bear arms against the Federal Government.

Some of them are men of means, and well known in this community. Thus they almost became intoxicated with joy when they landed here, saying they once more breathed the pure atmosphere of liberty. One of them brings Memphis papers of the 13th, which contain the evacuation of Pensacola, also the surrender of Norfolk and the burning of Memphis, which they say is a military necessity. The Memphis *Appeal* has moved its office to Grenada, Miss., and for the present works its edition off on a small hand press, ready to leave whenever our fleet arrives at Memphis, which is momentarily expected.

No further news from Pittsburg Landing of importance.

Governor Blair and Adjutant General Robertson, of Michigan, are in town, on their way to Pittsburg.

The steamer Meteor has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing.

There are no movements of importance up the Tennessee. The army is slowly and steadily advancing.

The rumor telegraphed last night is probably without foundation. The Meteor brings no confirmation of the report.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

How Gen. Hunter's Proclamation is Received.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS CONCERNING IT.

The Confiscation Bill in Congress.

The Agricultural College Measure.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1862.

General Saxton is Military Governor of South Carolina, and not of the whole department of the South as stated. His instructions are understood to be general and leave much to his own discretion, under the General Commanding the Department, in military sense. In civil matters he is supreme.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Lincoln has said that he is determined to modify Hunter's order of freedom. Mr. Chase, however, in a long interview urged him to let it stand. Stanton and Lincoln have not yet spoken together on the subject.

It is considered very doubtful whether Hunter is but to be considered an executive, acting within the scope of his powers, in default of positive instructions to the contrary, and exercising undoubted war powers, and whether therefore the order can now be annulled.

The *Star* says he had a positive prohibition against such a step, but this certainly cannot be in any other sense than possibly a general warning against political proclamations.

The Senate Confiscation Committee stood four to four, Mr. Cowan being absent.

One section proposed by Mr. Wilson, requiring the President, on the passage of the act, to issue a proclamation declaring the slaves of all rebels remaining as such thirty days forever free, will be proposed and urged in the Senate, and now that Hunter has spoken, it will probably be passed.

Dr. A. J. Walker, assistant army surgeon, has been stricken from the rolls for intoxication and neglect of duty.

The authenticity of the letter to Flag Officer Farragut, signed Declout, commandant of the French war vessel Milan, asking the postponement of the blockade for sixty days, is disbelieved by those best qualified to judge.

Gov. Sprague when here had an hour's talk with Mr. Sheffield of Rhode Island, in which he advised him not to attach himself to the Conservative slavery party.

Mr. Wade's bill donating thirty thousand acres of public lands to each Senator and Representative for every State for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges was reported by the Senate Committee on Territories without amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President decided this morning to modify Gen. Hunter's proclamation emancipating the slaves.

Since yesterday eight or ten fugitive slaves have been returned to their claimants. It is estimated that there were in Washington recently, about one thousand slaves, principally from St. Georges, Md., adjoining this district. At least forty slaveholders from that county were at the court house to-day, filing their petitions for reclamation of the runaways, in some cases as many as 21 are claimed by a single person. In several instances, after the Court had issued the necessary writs, the Marshal and his deputies were unable to find the fugitives, who, having by some means been informed of the judiciary process, moved beyond the reach of arrest.

WASHINGTON May 17—The N. Y. *Times* special dispatch says: Hunter's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington, no one attaching any importance to its efficacy to produce the end desired. Martial law is only enforced by martial power, and Hunter has no force adequate to enforce this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three States when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification highly discreditable to any one holding the rank of General, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. If the military power is withdrawn from Hunter's department before his proclamation is executed throughout those States, it is conceded that the civil power will not complete or countenance what martial law proclaimed but did not practically execute. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in Fremont's case, in which all his Cabinet concurred. Fremont freed by proclamation the slaves of all men engaged in the rebellion. Hunter's proclamation frees the slaves of all men in these States, whether engaged in the rebellion or not, punishing loyalists as well as traitors, and all because *he* has declared martial law there. He has confessedly no ability to execute it. It is understood that Hunter took no specific instructions from the President in regard to the management of matters in his department, but was left, as all other military commanders have been, to his own discretion, in his attempt to re-establish the constitution and laws in the revolted States. It is said that the President will be waited on this evening by gentlemen to ascertain under what authority Hunter is acting.

The New York *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says: Gen. Hunter's proclamation, it can be positively stated, was issued without the authority or knowledge of the President, whom it took entirely by surprise. What will be done with it, is a question to be settled. There was no Cabinet meeting today, and it is not probable that any determination will be definitely made until the three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Seward and Welles and Attorney General Bates, who are still at Fortress Monroe, return, which will not be until Monday.

The *Herald's* dispatch says the Hunter proclamation has presented an unavoidable issue, which, it is believed, will result in the breaking up of the Cabinet. The President has expressed not only dissatisfaction but indignation. It is ascertained that four members of the Cabinet sustain the course of Gen. Hunter, but one at least of those estimated is known to entertain different views. It is positively stated that Gen. Hunter will be recalled, and the characteristic firmness of the President will be exhibited in the manner in which he will meet the issue thus forced upon him, and that he will, whether with or without the support of the Cabinet, act substantially in accordance with his repeatedly expressed opinion and intentions.

Senator Rice is extremely ill, suffering from a severe hemorrhage. Fears are entertained for his recovery.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have unanimously reported back Senator Wade's bill, donating 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative, to every State which provides a college for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The House Naval Committee have authorized the Chairman, Mr. Sedgwick, to report the Senate bill reorganizing the Navy Department. It creates three additional bureaus. The Committee have also authorized Mr. Sedgwick to report the bill reorganizing the naval service, which was some time since prepared by a sub-committee of both houses. It provides for ten grades, running from a cadet to the Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Since yesterday eight or ten fugitive slaves have been returned to claimants. It is estimated that there were lately a thousand slaves in Washington, mostly from St. George's county, Md., adjoining this District. About forty slaveholders from there were here for reclamation. In several cases the Marshal and deputies could not find the fugitives, who, by some means, had been informed of the proceedings and left.

Capt. Davis' official report of the late engagement on the Mississippi, dated 11th May, was received at the War Department to-day. His account is substantially as previously reported. Only four persons were severely wounded. The other accidents were slight. He makes no mention of the sinking of our gunboats.

Interesting and Important from Southern Sources.

What the Memphis Papers Say of the Prospect.

Savannah Not to Be Surrendered.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 16.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th contains the following:

"FORT PILLOW, May 12.—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats one hour and a half. We sunk one gunboat and two mortar boats. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded, and that of the enemy very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down.

We fought side by side with the enemy, and not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works are riddled, but we are ready to *tutt* again. We will be able to hold the river."

Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the editor says, "Worse than all, the Virginia, on which we so confidently relied, was burned at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor in brief of the painful intelligence which flashed over the wires."

There were three cases of yellow fever at New Orleans at last accounts, two in the charity hospital and one in the French part of the city.

The *Avalanche* also says it has been formally decided that Savannah shall *never be surrendered*.

The Provost Marshal at Memphis has received instructions from the military authorities to require the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The gunboats in the late attack on Commodore Foote were commanded by Montgomery assisted by Jeff. Thompson.

At Memphis flour was quoted at $20@21; wheat $2.00@2.25; bacon 30@32c for sides and hams; sugar 6@7½c; molasses 25c; cotton and tobacco no sales, receipts or shipments; corn $1.40; oats $1.25.

The *Avalanche* says, "Notwithstanding the Federal progress we feel an abiding confidence that Magruder will get to Richmond some time before McClellan.

The *Avalanche* thinks that real estate is the best security, and urges money holders to make investments in real estate. Arrangements have been effected by Generals Halleck and Beauregard to exchange the surgeons now prisoners.

One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent in by Beauregard to-day, under a flag of truce borne by Col. Pegram, of Western Virginia notoriety.

These prisoners have been confined at Columbus, Mississippi, some of them taken in Missouri last summer.

Before leaving Corinth one of their number was recognized by one of Price's men as a member of the 25th Missouri, paroled at Lexington. Beauregard ordered him to be heavily ironed.

Morton and Adjutant General Noble arrived to-day.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Matters in the Shenandoah Valley.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF STAUNTON

A Federal Advance Party taken Prisoners.

STRASBURG, Va., May 16.—Yesterday p. m. a band of guerillas made a dash in the railroad beyond Front Royal, and killed one and took fourteen prisoners, all belonging to the 78th Pennsylvania.

The railroad, 50 feet high, and 350 feet long over the north Fork of the Shennandoah, was completed to-night. The track will be laid and trains will pass to-morrow afternoon. The work was constructed in forty hours, under the superintendence of G. W. Nagle, Government bridge builder. All is quiet in front to-night.

It is currently reported that Milroy and Schenck are in occupation of Staunton.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following is extracted from a despatch to the Secretary of War:

RECTORTOWN, VA., May 16.—A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationary there. A detachment of seventeen men, guard to the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train. They were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from 300 to 600, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp fire under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered. One was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired under fire, and I am informed that a portion of Gen. Shields' command had a skirmish with them.

[SIGNED,] JNO. W. GEARY, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COMMAND

More Skirmishing—An Attack on a Federal Wagon Train—Two Rebel Regiments Hived.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A letter from Cumberland, Va., 13th, says an attempt was made this afternoon by the rebels on our left to capture some of our wagons, hundreds of which line the roads between here and Buckhouse Point, but I cannot learn that they have succeeded. During the time the rebels made the attack upon our wagon train, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his staff, was making a reconnoissance, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of his proximity. By dint of hard riding he escaped and took command of what forces there was at hand, and dispersed the rebels.

It is reported here to-night that two rebel regiments have been cut off in their retreat by the burning of Bottom's bridge by our forces. If this be true, they are, in the language of the Ogre, "my meat."

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no letters. Several of the crew of the Merrimac came up. Some of them are Northern men, and claim to have been impressed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—Gen. Wool visited Norfolk again to-day. It is in contemplation to remove the headquarters of this department to the city.

There is no news from Gen. McClellan's army to-day. He is pushing on as fast as possible.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Two Days Later from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., May 17.—The Great Eastern has just come up. She is from Milford Haven, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

The Asia arrived out on the 4th.

The London *Times* argues that the true test of public feeling in the North will come when the taxes are paid. Meantime, so long as the Federals are not absolutely winners, they are losers; whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued, they may regard themselves as winning. These are considerations which counterbalance the superiority of the North.

Capt. Wilson, who recaptured the Emilie St. Pierre from the prize crew, has been formally presented by numerous Liverpool merchants with a valuable service of plate and a gold chronometer; also with a present from his own crew, and £200 by the owners of the ship. The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool also announced its intention to present him with a gold medal and his cook and steward with silver medals. Valuable money presents were also made to the cook and steward. Speeches eulogistic of the Captain's act were made on the occasion by several prominent merchants.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the French Minister at Washington had a long conference with Jeff. Davis at Richmond—that this step taken by Mercier is entirely political in its character, and was known to President Lincoln.

The London morning *Herald* argues that from reports of Mercier's mission to Richmond, the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says that France and England suffers more than neutrals have ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

A FEDERAL REPULSE ON THE JAMES RIVER.

The Gunboats Beaten off at Fort Darling.

17 KILLED ON BOARD THE FLOTILLA.

The Naugatuck's 100-Pounder Burst

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following has been received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling 7 miles below Richmond, yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island near this place, in James River.

Seventeen of our dead have already been buried, and there are numbers wounded aboard the vessels, including Lieut. Morris.

The 100-pound gun on the Naugatuck, exploded the first fire.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL,
By authority of GEN. McCLELLAN.

News From New York.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Com. Foote is not coming East, but remains at Cleveland until he is sufficiently recovered to return to the flotilla.

The report about the negro brigade at Port Royal is contradicted. It was contemplated once, but is now defunct.

The steamer Oriole, from Newbern the 12th, has arrived. No news of importance. The health of the troops is good. Newbern is being fortified.

Arrival of the Steamer Oriole.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Oriole from Newbern the 12th, arrived last night. The health of the troops at Newbern is good, and that place was being fortified. Some of the prisoners recently released from Richmond, state that one Holmes, a private in the Brooklyn 14th, who had escaped from a tobacco warehouse, was recently hung in the Confederate capital on a charge of forging Confederate notes.

Col. Daniels' Wisconsin Boys Capture a Rebel Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., May 17.—Dispatches just received from Col. Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. Phelan, of Jeff. Thompson's gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of them, it is said, gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

Losses by the Troy Fire.

TROY, N. Y., May 17.—The total loss to the insurance companies by the late fire, is $1,464,262. Of the 128 insurance companies doing business in the State, 73 had losses in this fire; 50 New York State Companies and 23 Companies of other States. The London and Liverpool Company lost $157,000, and the Troy Mutual $20,000.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal, 14th, has arrived. Among the passengers is Gen. Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski.

The steamer Planter had arrived from Charles, run away with by "contraband" pilot and crew.

More from the Marauder Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Major Helveti was released by Morgan at Sparta, Tenn., on Thursday, and is now at Nashville. Helveti says Morgan had sixty men with him when he left.

LAST HOURS OF A NOTED BORDER RUFFIAN.

Details of his Arrest and Death.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 14th]

From Lieut. J. G. Harris of the Kansas 6th, (Col Judson) we learn the following facts in relation to the death of a man who has caused so much public commotion in this State during the last eight months.

Lieut. Walker, of the 6th, recently made the acquaintance of Cleveland for the purpose of securing his arrest. He learned his plans, companions and places of rendezvous. Last Saturday, the 10th inst., while he was with Cleveland in Osawatomie, he sent to his company for a detachment of men.

On Sunday morning, Sergeant Morris reached Osawatomie with ten men. As soon as they had ascertained the whereabouts of Cleveland, they surrounded the house. Morris knocked at the door, and asked if there was a man there by the name of Cleveland. The redoubtable Jayhawker answered the summons in person. He came to the door with a navy revolver in each hand, and one strapped about his body.

Morris—I have come here to arrest you.

Cleveland—That's a thing that can't be done by you or any other man. You're too short-waisted. I have done a good many things in my life, but I fear no man nor set of men.

M.—I have come here to take your body, dead or alive, and I am going to do it.

C.—I have killed many a man and will do it again if you attempt to drive me.

M.—Probably you've done a great many things more than I have but you can't scare me. I am going to take you.

C.—How many men have you got?

M.—I have ten.

C.—I can raise more than that at a moment's warning.

M.—You needn't talk about raising men for I'm going to have you, dead or alive.

C.—I don't like to go with soldiers. Get a Lieutenant and I'll go with you.

Lieut. Walker was sent for and came down; he was unarmed.

C.—I will go with you Lieutenant, if you will go round by a friend of mine.

Lieut. Walker consented and mounted his horse. Cleveland also mounted a horse, put spurs to him and broke away. The soldiers were soon on their horses and in close pursuit of the flying fugitive. Cleveland dismounted at the Pottawatomie, a branch of the Marias des Cygnes, and about a mile from town. He turned, fired several shots out of a revolver, threw that and his watch into the stream and sprang down the steep bank. As the soldiers began to close in on him, he fired shot after shot from the two remaining revolvers, but with such desperation and madness that none of them took effect.

As he was raising his hand the last time to fire a private named Johnson pierced him with a Minie ball, which, entering his person under the left shoulder, tore through his heart and nearly perforated his body. The arm dropped, the tall form fell and almost instantly life was extinct. The soldiers then carried the lifeless form to Osawatomie and delivered it to the citizens, who have since given Cleveland a burial.

His band has never been large, and he often traveled alone. His skill in disguising his appearance and voice was so great that even to those who knew him well he seemed each day a different man. And this, too, although he was more than six feet in height, and had a form as straight as an arrow. Some persons, blessed with more imagination than brains, believe he led a charmed life. They called him the "Phantom Horseman of the Prairie," and told strange stories of his prowess and good fortune. How many men he had killed, how many horses he had stolen, how many houses he had plundered, no one can tell.

Intelligent Sentinels—How Correspondents Dodge Them.

[Shiloh Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Quite an interesting chapter in the history of the war could be written on "the intelligence of sentinels." Here are a couple of incidents that would do very well:

Approaching one of Gen. Sherman's guard lines the other day, my progress was suddenly checked by that significant military monosyllable, at whose utterance all ranks and degrees have to bow in submission, and which, authoritatively made, Gen. McClellan himself cannot disregard. "Have you a pass," said the vigilant guard. "I have," said I, at the same time handing him, from a number of papers in my coat pocket, what I supposed, without looking at it, to be a pass given me by Gen. Grant. He examined the document and returned it to me with the remark, "all right—go ahead." I would never have ascertained the extent of the gentleman's erudition, had I not discovered, about five minutes after this transaction, that the paper I had handed him was a copy of the field order issued by Beauregard to his troops on the 6th of April, with the rebel General's name at the bottom of it.

I was halted yesterday while attempting to pass one of General Buell's lines on horseback. The sentinel was an Illinois man—and quite verdant looking withal. I knew that nothing but a pass from Buell, Halleck, or some higher power, would do, General Grant's pass being good only in "the Army of West Tennessee." Buell's headquarters were near by, but a newspaper man might as well "seek roses in December" as look for a favor from Don Carlos. And I was the better aware of this, from the fact that I had just applied and been refused. The sentinel modestly asked me if I was a commissioned officer. I looked at him a little and said, "Don't you know that none but commissioned officers are allowed to ride grey horses?" (my steed was grey.) "No—I never knew that," said he, at the same time making way for me to pass on.

Wisconsin Boys at Cumberland Gap.

[La Crosse Republican, 14th.]

From a friend in the La Crosse Battery "No. 1," we learn that it was Cumberland Ford, Ky., on the 30th of April, within thirteen miles of Cumberland Gap, and would soon attack it, and of course *take* it. The Gap is strongly fortified and defended by three or four thousand men under Col. Rains. The Federal force was ample under Gen. Morgan. The General is described as a fat, fair complexioned, light haired man of some fifty years, with agreeable manners, fine conversational talents and is of an active stirring temperament. We are assured that when the fight takes place, we will hear of Battery No. 1. General Morgan has frequently complimented the La Crosse Battery very highly, and has promised to give it a place where it can do something. The general health of the Battery is first rate, but few are sick and none are dangerously ill. The boys are all anxious for the fray, and although they think they have been sent to the most God-forsaken portion of Uncle Sam's heritage, yet they will feel satisfied if they only have a chance to try their skill on the rebel fortifications.

☞ The Trustees of Kalamazoo (Mich.) College are making an effort to add $30,000 to their fund, and have assigned Prof. J. G. Clark to the duty of raising it.

DIED.

In this city, May 9th, 1862, WILLIE MONTFORT, infant and only son of W. D. and Rebecca H. Miller.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

☞ *For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.*

WANTED—For Cash. A good light second-hand Express Wagon suitable for store use. Address Post Office Box 2786, giving description of Wagon, where it can be seen and lowest cash price.

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 119 South Clark st.

WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish to obtain board and furnished rooms in a private family. Address Box 6215.

STEP LADDERS AT E. & W. BLAKE'S, 64 WASHINGTON STREET.

TO RENT—A small Dwelling House, suitable for one or two families, on Griswold street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. Rent $10 per month. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 262 South Water street, in Mr. King's office.

TO RENT—On second floor of Marble Front Store No. 34 South Water street, a large well finished Office, with sleeping room adjoining, closets, bath room, &c., &c. It will be rented low. Apply at once at 34 South Water street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 282 North Lasalle street, corner of Chestnut. Has ten rooms, gas and water, and a good dry cellar under the whole house. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, No. 51 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 292 West Washington street, opposite Third Presbyterian Church. Apply to H. F. MATHER, 41 South Clark street, or to YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW afforded the ladies of Chicago to obtain the celebrated ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER FOR THE COMPLEXION. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, containing no mineral or other deleterious substance. For sale by [illegible] For further particulars, address P. O. Box 1478.

FOR SALE.—A good Chaise for sale very cheap, or to trade for a Horse or for Lumber. Inquire at 48 Clark street, room No. 11.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. 155 South Green street, $3,000. House and Lot No. 126 Edina Place, $1,800. Lot on Indiana Avenue near Monterey street, $950. Lot on Madison street, $350. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE.—A Carriage, Harness, Saddle, etc., for a sale at a bargain for cash, or will be exchanged for FURNITURE, CLOTHING or a superior GOLD WATCH. Buggy to be seen at Wright's Carriage Factory, 753 State street. Address "BUGGY," Box 2733, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two six horse power Portable Steam Engines of the most approved pattern, with eight horse power boiler. Inquire at the Chicago Steam Boiler Works of C. REISSIG & CO., West Jackson street near the river.

FOR SALE.—Photographic Gallery for sale. Address Post Office Box 3408.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery Store in one of the best localities in the city for trade. Rent of store moderate. It is a rare chance for a cash customer. For further particulars address Post Office Box 3450.

FOR SALE.—Wishing to engage in other business, I offer for sale the Stock and Tools of a Tin and Stone business situated in one of the most flourishing inland towns of the State. A fine opportunity is offered to any one with a small capital. For further particulars address G. A. SANDERS, Bement, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 36 inches in diameter, 2½ inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationary Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Ironing Tables and Skirt Boards AT BLAKE'S, 64 Washington Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co. SYLVESTER MARSH. E. K. HUBBARD. Chicago, April 28th, 1862.

WANING FORTUNES.—Owing to a great loss of business, a number of our city Dentists have commenced a regular slop shop practice; this is to notify all that I am not of that number. I mean to do first-class work, at living prices. J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist, office in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. N.B.—No 16 nor 18 dollar setts of Teeth made at my office.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING on consignment. 500,000 Staves, best quality. 500,000 "Morell's" best Hoops. Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale low by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FILLING HAVEN SCHOOL LOT.—Sealed proposals for filling the grounds around the Haven School, in the South Division, with from 800 to 1,000 yards of Earth, will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, No. 76 Lasalle street, till FRIDAY, May 23d. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received. W. H. WELLS, Secretary Board of Education.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at their Hall in the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, May 19th, for work. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

FOUND—A Dark Bay Mare, which the owner can have upon proving property and paying charges, &c. &c. C. T. BOGG, Planing Mill, Lumber street, near West Twelfth street.

$10 REWARD.—Lost two Cows. One a large Durham, roan colored, large bag, horns sawed off half way down; is about nine years old. The other spotted black and white, most black, thin neck and poor, horns small and very little turned; about six years old. $10 reward will be paid to whoever will return them to MRS. QUIGLEY, 55 Evans street.

LOST—On last Wednesday evening, a Red Portemonnaie containing ninety-three dollars in gold; the property of a poor woman. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. BALKAM'S Intelligence Office, 169 Dearborn street.

THE DENTAL MONITOR.—A Pamphlet of thirty pages, giving full directions for the care of the Teeth, may be had free of charge, by addressing J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist, Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of rooms and single rooms, with board. A few day boarders is also wanted at 45 Harrison street.

☞ Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 118 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 335. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-nine years, four of which have been in this city.

GRACELAND CEMETERY. TIME TABLE. The Horse Car which connects twice every day with the Graceland Cemetery Omnibus leaves North Water street at 9 12:60 A. M. and 2 09:60 P. M. Free omnibus tickets to be had at the office of the Company of THOS. B. BRYAN, President.

Old Fashioned Clothes Pounders AT BLAKE'S, 64 Washington Street.

A CARD.—The public, and particularly the patrons of Fassett & Cook's Photographic Gallery, 124 and 124 Clark Street, Are respectfully notified that no pictures will be taken after Monday, May 19th, until further notice, as the Gallery will be closed for a few days for enlarging, refitting and refurnishing, which cannot be done conveniently and properly while business is being done. Persons wishing Photographs from negatives already taken will be accommodated, as far as possible, and some one will be in attendance to receive orders and deliver pictures. The very liberal patronage heretofore extended to his establishment, enables Mr. Fassett to make arrangements for an extensive business, and he hopes to furnish Rooms, Apparatus and Artists EQUAL, AT LEAST, to any in the country, to supply the demands and please the tastes of the people of Chicago and the Northwest.

MADAM CORA JAMES, THE The World-renowned Life Reader, The Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen on all things pertaining to the Past, Present and Future. [illegible] Southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets.

Clothes Horses & Wash Benches AT BLAKE'S, 64 Washington Street.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Cloaks, Sacques & Mantillas AT BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! We are now manufacturing some NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SACQUES, In both CLOTHS and SILK, That for elegance of finish and completeness of design, CANNOT BE EXCELLED. We invite a careful examination of both quality and price of our garments, as we pay most particular attention to this branch of our business; are in constant receipt of the most approved styles, and will at a few hours notice, cut and make to order any style we have. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, WHITE AND BLACK CHECKS, FOR TRAVELING GOODS. A Great Variety just Received AT STRYKER'S. Another large supply of the celebrated Bridal Trail Hoop Skirts, The most perfect article ever manufactured, will be found here. A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES, Consisting in part of Setts, Collars and Infant's Waists, Lace Veils; also, the Plain Grenadine and Mourning. Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, Trimmings, Staple and Fancy Goods, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At very low prices, will be found at STRYKER & CO'S.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY, Saturday, May 10th, 1862. LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT! Over forty SAFES of this manufacture were subjected to the fiery ordeal for twenty-four hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing LILLIE'S Celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. H. B. BUBBLE, Agent, No. 198 Broadway, New York. ☞ Call and examine our stock. FRY & HOLMES, Agents for the Northwest, 53 State street, Chicago, Ill.

SAFES.—Only Agency in Chicago FOR THE Best Safes made in the World. Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. Acknowledged by all to be the Best Finished and most perfect in every respect Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old-fogy styles made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

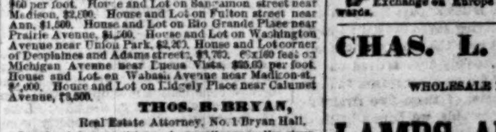
"THE MAP." JUST PUBLISHED, THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP, Showing at a glance the location of every Battle Field Stamped in Colors. Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked. In every respect the Great Map for the time. In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES. Address CLARKE & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

H. H. HAYDEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Orders and Consignments Solicited. ADVANCES MADE.

50 Bales Soda Corks, 50 Bales Assorted Corks, 50 Barrels Whiting, 50 Barrels Marble Dust, 100 Carboys Oil Vitrol, 100 oz. Oil Sassafras, 100 oz. Oil Wintergreen, 50 oz. Oil Lemon, 50 oz. Oil Bergamot, 1,000 oz. Tartaric Acid, 150 oz. Citric Acid, 75 barrels Irish Moss, 25 Barrels American Isinglass, 20 Cases American Isinglass. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 and 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY THOMAS B. BRYAN, No. 1 Bryan Hall. 48x180 feet on Van Buren street near Morgan, $40 per foot. Lots on the corner of Prairie Avenue and Rio Grande Place, $22 per foot. 82x120 feet on Harmon Court near Michigan Avenue, $20 per foot. 50x103 feet on Indiana street near Cass, with two brick houses, $6,500. 42x180 feet on Wabash Avenue near North-st, $60 per foot. House and Lot on Sangamon street near Madison, $2,000. House and Lot on Fulton street near Ann, $1,500. House and Lot on Rio Grande Place near Prairie Avenue, $4,500. House and Lot on Washington Avenue near Union Park, $2,200. House and Lot corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, $1,700. [illegible] feet on Michigan Avenue near Lucus Vista, $25.00 per foot. House and Lot on Wabash Avenue near Madison-st, $7,000. House and Lot on Eldgely Place near Calumet Avenue, $3,500. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, No. 1 Bryan Hall. Legal opinions on titles and counsel generally, given in REAL Estate transactions, whether negotiated in my office or elsewhere. J. B. B.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL Cases and Caskets, MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, May be obtained at Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller, At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.



The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the deceased from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks, awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe in them. They are, moreover, a sure safeguard against contagious diseases. The advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death. Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same. JNO. C. MILLER, Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE PRODUCE BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.—A party just started in this business, understanding it in all its branches, and who has good prospects, wishes a Partner with considerable capital, to join him. [illegible] Address "M. C. M." Post Office Box 4876.

FRUIT OF 1862.—The first Fruit of the season, STRAWBERRIES. Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luscious fruit, should leave their orders at [illegible]. H. P. STANLEY.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from MOTHS, DAMPNESS, And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake st.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 91 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOBLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion..$[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (at $1)..[illegible]
One Square, two weeks....[illegible]
One Square, one month....[illegible]
One Square, six weeks....[illegible]
One Square, two months....[illegible]
One Square, three months....[illegible]
One Square, four months....[illegible]
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☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square, for one year.

New Advertisements.

NEW BOOKS!! JUST FROM THE PRESS. WESTCOTT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GOSPEL. Price $1.50. TESTIMONY OF CHRIST TO CHRISTIANITY. By Peter Bayne; 50 cents. LAST POEMS. By Mrs. Browning, blue and gold, 75 cents. AIDS TO FAITH, being a help to Essays and Reviews. Edited by W. Thompson, D. D.; $1.50. THE CITY OF THE SAINTS and across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Richard F. Burton, author of Lake Regions of Central America; $3.00. CONSIDERATIONS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. By John Stuart Mill; $1.00. THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERS. A Novel by the author of Margaret Maitland; $1.00. THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK of the Sagacity of Animals; 75 cents. THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By Anthony Trollope, paper, 25 cents. JENKINS' POCKET LEXICON; 75 cents. ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1862; $1.25. COMPLETE SETS OF THE ABOVE 12 YEARS; $15.00. HOOD'S WORKS, Vol. 5th, Canton edition; $1.50 per volume. BAYARD TAYLOR'S WORKS, Vol. 5th; per vol. $1.50. LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING, Vol. 1; price $1.50. The public will find all the New Books as well as the Old Standards, at 39 and 41 Lake street. Any of the above mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS!! DUFFEIELD'S SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE and Evolutions of the Line; 75 cents. WILLARD'S MANUEL OF TARGET PRACTICE; 60 cents. MARMONT'S SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS; $1.00. STROMYER ESMARCH AND STATHAM ON GUNSHOT INJURIES; 75 cents. SCHALK'S SUMMARY OF THE ART OF WAR. $1.50. NOLAN, ON TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES; $1.50. MARSHALL'S HISTORY OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY; $1.00. BENTON'S ORDNANCE GUNNERY; $4.00. Over fifty other works on Military Art and Science, being the most complete collection in the Northwest. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake street.

GREAT SACRED CONCERT —IN— Clemen's Garden, Cottage Grove. The undersigned will open their Garden in Cottage Grove on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., with a Grand Sacred Concert. All kinds of Refreshments on hand. Mr. WILWERTH is engaged to furnish all kinds of Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c. Horse Cars run near to the Garden. CLEMENS & SHMIDT.

TAKEN UP—On the 15th of May, on Couch Place, between Lasalle and Wells streets, a Brown Mare; four years old. C. C. WILCOX.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and containing the largest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47——State Street——47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake-st, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New-York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Ætna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL. For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.
I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin, - - $9.25
I. X. 10x14 " " 11.25
I. C. Roofing " " 9.00
I. X. " " " 11.00
The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water, VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. [illegible] LAKE STREET.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through Bills of Lading [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent [illegible], Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

AN UNJUST ACCUSATION.

The rebels unjustly accuse their Northern pro-slavery allies of defection and bad faith. They charge them unjustly with promising to open a fire in the rear, and then backing down. These much abused men, did open a fire in the rear, and they have kept it up as briskly as they dare ever since the rebellion broke out. They promised to oppose coercion; and they did. They promised to oppose a vigorous prosecution of the war; and they did. They promised to palliate every offense which the rebels might commit; and are doing it daily. They promised to distract the North with abuse of "Abolitionists;" and are they not? They promised to keep alive an opposition party; and they have. They have been as faithful to their pledges as was possible under the circumstances. It is the Southern traitors who have failed to perform *their* part of the bargain. They promised to whip the Northern soldiers if a diversion were created in their favor. The diversion was created according to agreement; but they have been shamefully whipped themselves. The failure of the rebellion cannot be justly charged on their Northern allies. We hate both alike, but "give the devil his due!"

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The chief and only obstacle to the passage of a bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, is found in the fact that with all its crimes against humanity, and the Union, Slavery still has defenders among men claiming to be loyal. These know that the punishment of the traitors is the death and burial of Human Chattelism, not that the blow is directly aimed at its existence, but such result is necessarily involved in the penalty due to treason. This is because their are no traitors but slaveholders and their dupes. The terms are not, indeed, convertible. There are loyal slaveholders whose devotion to the Union has borne every test, but these constitute but an insignificant fraction of the slave-owners. Let the blow fall and justice be done, and nine out of ten of the slaves of the South are free—set at liberty by a confiscation bill which, without regard to the property tie that holds him to his master. This, then, is the reason of the shrinking and holding back from the important measure. What respect shall we win at home or abroad, if we have not the firmness to indicate National honor in the punishment of parricides? What nation could hope to exist that did not stamp Treason as a crime? If the rebels are spared lest Slavery suffer, do we not guard Slavery more scrupulously than the Union? And are the people of the North content that this should be? Is this to be the end of all these sacrifices, these outpourings of blood and treasure. Is it for this that our freemen have gone forth to battle, and to die of malarias and camp fevers? Let us see it stated in actual figures, just how much the loyal North is willing to give to save slavery. Let the vote be taken among those whose fathers, sons and brothers are in our armies, how many regiments we shall devote to the purpose of shielding slavery from the fate invited by its own conspiracy against the Government. We shall prolong the war and invite its recurrence, if rebellion is not punished as a crime, if there be no dread of penalties to force men back to loyalty, and there can be no adequate penalty which does not of necessity touch the slaveholding interest by abolishing the right of property in man in the rebel masters. Let the people move in this matter. This session of Congress is now rapidly passing, and the desired result not yet reached. Let our Congressmen be made to learn from their constituents, that this is not a time for faltering and old time Union saving. All this passed away when slavery grappled with the Government for its overthrow. We can now only save the Union by punishing its enemies, and pushing them to the wall. The slave power is at work at Washington, with sleepless vigilance watching for each possible point of advantage. The defeats it has sustained only spur it to new exertions, and the friends of Freedom must be more than ever on the alert. A great triumph was won in the passage by the House of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill, establishing freedom in the Territories, but its fate in the Senate is yet to be decided. There are pretended Republicans in that body who will prate of the unconstitutionality of confiscation, and deprecate the evil of conferring freedom on the black race, and postpone and defeat direct action if possible. The influences to correct this must come from the people, and must be applied without stint in any form that can be brought to bear upon their representatives. Remonstrances, petitions, personal letters, let them all be poured into the capital to assure our legislators that the heart of the people beats for freedom, and woe to him who is false to his great trust in this crisis of the nation.

An Inhuman Criticism.

Gen. William Nelson, commanding the 4th division of Buell's army, speaking of his official report of his arrival at Pittsburg Landing, Sunday afternoon, April 6th, says:

"I found cowering under the river bank, when I reached, from 15 to 20 thousand men, with fright, and utterly demoralized, who received my gallant division with cries that we were to be shot, 'cut to pieces,' &c. They were insensible to shame and sarcasm, for I tried both on them, and, indignant at such poltroonery, I asked permission to open fire on the knaves."

It will be a long time before "Gen. Wm. Nelson" hears the last of this "poltroonery." He would have opened fire upon the knaves, indeed! But this is only a specimen of the reports of Buell's officers. They all treat Grant's army with marked contempt, and we have looked in vain for any recognition of fighting qualities shown by other troops than their own. Gen. Halleck pays Sherman the compliment of having saved the day: out he evidently had not read the reports of the medical admission policy that arrived on the ground later. If for no other reason than to bring out the metal of these two rival columns, now side by side, we hope a battle at Corinth will not be avoided.

An Epidemic of Fires.

Since Friday, May 9, a constant succession of disastrous fires has occurred at the east, involving a loss of over *four million dollars*. On that day (the 9th) the sweeping conflagration began in the woods on Long Island, the loss by which will be not less than $750,000; also, a fire in the woods of Passaic and Morris counties, N. J. The city of Troy was devastated on Saturday; loss nearly three millions. On Sunday the fine large town of Charlestown and Stoughton, Mass. On Monday the fire at Boston, loss $300,000. And so the list runs on. Such disasters as these seem to run into epidemics, like railroad accidents—or Federal victories over the rebels. Once started, they multiply rapidly.

The insurances upon the property destroyed at Troy amount to $1,400,000, and will all be paid, though in some instances at the sacrifice of the companies involved. The Troy *Whig* says the burnt district will at once be built up more, and better than before.

Where the Marines Came From.

Minnesota and Maine must have the honor of furnishing our navy with the sailors whose gallant conduct has reflected so much lustre upon the service—and has furnished them, too, in addition to the full quotas of land troops. We have already stated that 4,000 men are required to supply the Gloucester and Marblehead fishing fleets, whose former crews have joined the service. The naval recruiting offices at New Bedford, now reports to the Department at Washington that in the year, to May 4th, 1,619 seamen, inured to the hardships of the whaling cruise, have enlisted as marines. It thus appears that from these two sources 6,000 men have been derived for the navy. No official reports have been received from Cape Cod, or from along the coast of Maine, but as fields estimate would be 12,000 for the number of enlistments for this branch of the service in these two States.

Hon. Henry A. Dearfrage of Boston, commanding the cavalry attached to General Banks's column, fell overboard from one of the transports below Fort Jackson, on the night of April 22d and was drowned. He was 58 years of age, and a splendid officer.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Voters! Read Before you Vote—Illinois Tied Hand and Foot—All Progress Stopped by its Policy—$126,000 Actually Added to the Annual Expense—Not a Cent Saved.

ELECTION 17TH DAY OF JUNE.

Go and Vote it Down.

Reader and citizen of Illinois, let us confer together and candidly. You are asked to vote away your State constitution, and to take a new one. And why? Should we not "let well enough alone?" Are you an old man, let us look back a few years. Perhaps you came here about 1830; if so, you know that from 1830 up to 1846 it was hard getting along. You raised enough, but it brought nothing. Wheat was $1.50@2.00 in New York while you were selling yours for 25 cts. per bushel; and beef and pork in like proportion. You remember that when you took a steamboat and went up the Ohio, and a stranger asked you where you were from, your first impulse was to name the State you were born in, instead of the one you lived in,—you were actually almost ashamed to be called an Illinoisan! Now, follow along our history from 1847 to 1857, ten years, and to the present 1860, and what do we find? THE MOST UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY THAT ANY STATE EVER ENJOYED—A PARALLEL IS NOT FOUND IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY. What made this change?

This, and nothing else—the development of our State's great resources by internal improvements and like means, inviting immigration, raising the price of land, increasing production, enhancing prices, and imparting life to every branch of industry. There is no denying this. Had the present constitution, made in 1847—mark the time—anything to do with this change? Yes, much; almost everything. But how? First, we know that the difference of prices of produce between New York and Illinois did exist. The cost of transportation and difficulty of getting to market made the difference; an immense surplus and no outlet always makes cheap produce. We could not drive our cattle and hogs all the way to New York, and the closing up of navigation kept our slaughtered meats in the country till the opening of spring, and threw the whole upon the market at once, and placed our dealers at the mercy of speculators, which, with losses by long voyages through a hot climate, made the produce business hazardous, dealers constantly failed and prices remained merely nominal. Again, the cost of hauling over dirt-roads, from the interior of our great State made the raw material at the mines almost worthless. Now, this might have been, by wise legislation, in a great degree remedied under the old constitution of 1818—there was nothing in it to prevent—but the prosperity of a State always depends as much on its political policy, as the prosperity of an individual depends on his economic and business policy. The farmer who will not adopt any system, nor use any of the improved implements of husbandry, though he be honest and spend less money than his neighbor, who has system and who uses the latest of all labor-saving, and labor doing instrumentalities that scientific invention brings to his hand, will see his neighbor prospering greatly, while he appears like a fossilized sample of a former generation. To apply the illustration—about the time of the settlement of this State there sprang up in the old States a sort of "agrarian," "levelling," "barn-burner" school of politicians, who made war upon all progress, and sought to fetter themselves and by making the industrial classes believe that there was a natural antagonism of interest between them and property holders. This school of politics originated in the great cities upon the sea-board, where the laboring classes might have been somewhat oppressed by the capitalists. As poor men generally emigrated, this school of politics was brought into Illinois, where it had no sort of application; and which rightly viewed has no permanent application anywhere in this free country, under our laws save for the destribution of the estates of deceased persons, and where the poor of to-day are the rich of to-morrow. But it was a very taking idea to ply poor men with, and the early politicians used it. For years, up to 1847, the cry was no "monopolies,"—"no chartered privileges," "no legislating for the few at the expense of the many"—"no making the rich richer and the poor poorer"—and with this sort of nonsense they got themselves into power, and the last man of them availed himself of their power when elected to put money into their own pockets, and if we now look *around we see these very men* the nabobs of the land, who have no use for the poor except when they want votes. Well, this class of politicians could never vote for a *charter for anything* unless they they put a "tail" to it, providing that the Legislature might *repeal it at any time*. Under such charters no set of men would risk money; no capital came into the State; no railroads or other improvements were made. These men knew well enough this, and while denying the policy of internal improvements by the general Government, rather than ignore their political idea they undertook the work of internal improvements by the State. They plunged headlong into this enterprise, borrowed money on State credit, created a debt of some $16,000,000, and never completed a mile of railroad in the State! They did, however, manage—every one that touched it—to come out rich! These men, that were so much afraid of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, did it!

The State was prostrate, disgraced, ruined. From 1837 up to 1847 the principal quarrel among politicians was as to who had stolen the most of the State railroad funds!

In 1847 the Convention that made the present constitution assembled. That Convention reversed the whole policy. They prohibited the State from taking stock in any public work, and provided in the constitution that works of improvement might be carried on under just and liberal charters by companies, and gave general encouragement to the development of our resources. Mark the result! For State from the very day of the adoption of the constitution of 1847, commenced to rise; capital poured in by the millions; State credit revived; immigration set in; all branches of industry became prosperous; companies took hold of the carcass of our internal improvement system, and breathed life into it; the material wealth of the whole people has been increased in a wonderful degree, and the improvement is *solid*: we now rank as the fourth State in the Union, and stand before the world a substantial, honorable, and glorious political community. What more do we want? But restless politicians must tinker with our fundamental law. The rapid march of progress has left these political hacks and hucksters in the back ground; they wish to restore the old order of things, and, if the new constitution is adopted, have done it most effectually. Let us see how: Like the old constitution, the new properly prohibits the State from taking stock in railroad, and other corporations.

The new constitution, properly, prohibits counties, cities, towns, and all other municipal corporations from taking such stock.

Nobody is left to take stock in railroads and other corporations for developing our great resources, but individuals.

Individuals can only do so by putting their capital together and getting incorporated under a charter, with sufficient powers and guarantees to give them a reasonable assurance that they will be permitted to reap the fruits of their investments for a sufficient length of time to make it an object to invest; yet the new constitution enacts the following judicial provision: "ALL LAWS ENACTED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THIS CONSTITUTION WHICH CREATE CORPORATIONS, AMEND, RENEW, EXTEND CHARTERS, OR GRANT SPECIAL OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES TO INDIVIDUALS, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALTERATION, AMENDMENT OR REPEAL."

Does not that section end all possibility of building another railroad in this State? Individuals incorporated can alone do it. Now make the case your own; would you put your money in with your neighbor and build a railroad, knowing that if you happened to come in collision with the interests of some existing road, which from political or other considerations, might have more influence in the Legislature than yours, your road at any stage of its progress would be liable to be repealed out of existence, or your charter so "altered" as to deprive you of any profit in the investment? No, never. Not a mile of road will ever be built under the new constitution, if adopted. Nor will any other corporate enterprise flow into the State, and we are now to say further development of our State by means of associated capital; this is no theory—the men do not live that can tell how it is to be done. What individuals can do they may do; but *individuals* do not often build railroads, and when they do they sometimes steal the money to do it with! We understand that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company are strong for the constitution, because it gives roads already built a monopoly. *This provision alone ought to beat this constitutional monstrosity.*

Now the men who are striving so hard to get the new constitution adopted have put forth a circular with a falsehood at its head, telling the people of the wonderful benefit it would be to them; yet these same men boast that they voted against calling the Convention to make it. Why did they do so, if these changes were so much needed? And after the war broke out, and the people generally thought it was a bad time to meddle with the constitution, why did they become so crazy to have the Convention called? There is but one answer: merely to make a party platform, and get a chance to distribute State for party purposes. The designs of the framers of the new constitution, but *have not permitted them to vote for it unless they fall if their constitution is adopted.* Why? Because they know that they would elect loyal war Democrats or doughface Republicans, whereas there object is to get the pro-slavery stay-at-home secession Democrats into power.

SOME OTHER OBJECTIONS.

They have inserted, in the Bill of Rights, this remarkable provision:

"The people of this State have the *exclusive right* of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State, and do, and forever shall, enjoy and exercise every power pertaining thereto, which is not, and never hereafter be *by them expressly delegated* to the United States of America, or prohibited to the State by the constitution of the United States."

Now this reads well, and looks patriotic; but is the germ of doctrine which, years ago, was put forth by Southern politicians, and has been pressed on to its natural development, through the successive stages, of "strict construction," "State rights," "paramount State sovereignty," "secession!" Washington, and all the early Presidents, down to Polk, Marshall, and eminent jurists and statesmen, even down to the days of Webster, Clay, and Douglas, held the true doctrine to be, that not only *expressly delegated* powers, but all incidental powers necessary to their convenient exercise, were granted by the implication, and might be rightfully assumed by the General Government. Yet, by inserting this clause, the Convention seeks to commit our people to the ultra "State sovereignty" doctrine of the South, and bring it in direct collision with the National Government. This very section, and the next clause of it, was in our constitution in 1780, under the articles of confederation; but since the United States constitution has been adopted, and received judicial interpretation, no State has ongrafted it upon its fundamental law. What loyal man will endorse it? The seceded States construe the constitution as they please to commit our confederation, and have confederated accordingly. This section would suit one of their State constitutions; but our people have never considered since the rebellion broke out—Illinois leads off!

PROHIBITION AGAINST PAYING UNAUTHORIZED CONTRACTS.

In the body of the new constitution it is carefully provided that all contracts made by the State agent, without previous express legislative authority, shall be void and that no appropriation shall ever be made to meet the same. This is a hit at the Governor for incurring liabilities, for feeding, clothing, and arming our soldiers. Now, it so happens that the only case which has occurred for years, to which this constitutional restriction is properly applicable, is an appropriation amounting to $110,751, made in 1861 by Governor Casey, Buckmaster & Co., for over-drafts, incidentals, &c., on Penitentiary account. And the curious part is that, after canceling the above restriction applying to the officers and agents of the State generally, they slipped into the schedule a provision exempting the contracts of the penitentiary officers. After the operation, the secret of which is that this class of politicians have voted out of the State Government and the only institution left under their control is the penitentiary. When they had the State Government, it was an available source of supplies for party purposes; but cut off from that, they make the penitentiary the testrument. They are simply running the penitentiary under an open contract against the State House.

THE COUNTY COURT NUISANCE.

The State, already cursed with trifling litigation, is to be afflicted with a new court—the county court—and with a new batch of new lawyers. There is also to be a County Attorney compensated by fees. All appeals from Justices of the Peace go into this court—now to stop, but to give intelligence one more chance at them, then on to the circuit court. All misdemeanors, below the grade of felony, are to begin in this court, without indictment, but not to end here; they, too, may be appealed. There is, also, original civil jurisdiction authorized, fenced with this power, the petitioggers of the forum will become a pest to the country. Its doors like the "gates of hell," will be always open. In fact, pettifoggers, with the County Attorney to aid, at public expense, can have its constant opportunity. Its emissaries will hound their unsuspecting victims to the farmer at his plow, the merchant at his desk, at all hours of day and night, through all seasons of the year. But it is said it will empty the jails. Not so: it will put in more than there is now one. It is the men charged with felonies, that lie in jail from term to term, and it will be so still. The jurisdiction does not reach to them.

THE BLOW AT THE GOVERNOR AND THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS.

This is the last objection we shall notice. Here the whole design of the conspirators is manifest. They are furious to obtain the offices and the Treasury. They cannot bear to see the vast sums of money expended which do not pass through their hands. They therefore started out with the deliberate intention of turning the Governor and heads of departments out of office. To have some justification for the act, they set upon them, like wolves, and for two months searched them with resolutions, inquiries, and committees of investigation, in hopes to detect some corruption; to which the Governor, and every State officer, promptly responded, and came out, vindicated. Satisfied, unscathed; no trace of fraud, mismanagement, or even incompetency, appearing. And on what classes of it, was the cause of complaint? It was that when suddenly the raging rebellion, like flame in stubble, had run over all legislative legislation, when the brave Lyon had fallen, and Mulligan had surrendered, and our small force in the field was about to be overwhelmed, and the President had called for additional thousands to fill up the rescue, our noble Commander-in-Chief made his stirring appeal to the gallant sons of Illinois, who came, a mighty host at his call, and rushed to the field to check the mustering legions of the foe—it was, we say, because, in this emergency, he took the responsibility to use the credit of the State for the sinews of war, and provide for these brave men, instead of leaving them to perish upon the cold earth, without food, clothing, medicine, or shelter, that this onslaught was made. This was the head and front of his offending. No Executive has performed such meritorious labors. No troops have been better provided for than the soldiers of Illinois; and no man has received such evidences of gratitude as our soldiers have manifested to him. But though his calumniators were compelled to retire discomfited from the attack, their purpose was not abandoned. Though retaining in office nearly all other officers in the State, many of whose duties are materially changed; and though no change is made in the duties of the Governor and officers connected with his department, they are summarily deposed, and it is sought to put new incumbents in their places. Who will they be? Will they be men who voted for anti-coercion resolutions in 1861? Will they be the men who said: "If Illinois soldiers undertook to invade the South, they would have blood to shed before they got through Illinois?" Will it be the men who, when our Governor and State officers fled, with their families, and the wounded soldiers at Fort Donelson, mocked them at home with buncomb resolutions to issue half a million of bonds, with which to go into Wall street and Jay Cooke's for their wounds, knowing they had no such power, yet refusing to give a dollar of their private funds for their relief? Will it be the men who give reluctant praise to Grant and McClernand, and Fouke and Logan, and Oglesby and Haydie, and their compatriots, and the thousands of brave men under them, when the telegraph brings news of their triumphs in the field? Such men will probably be the aspirants!

And what more disastrous than to commit the stupendous and carefully systemized war policy of our Commander-in-Chief to new and perhaps unsympathizing hands at a time like this? Citizens, you are interested in defeating this partisan Constitution. It may have some good provisions in it, but none that the Legislature may not now provide.

The present Constitution is good enough; we have prospered under it. Let us not disturb our organic law in this terrible crisis.

GO TO THE POLLS—*rally your* NEIGHBORS—AND VOTE IT DOWN.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

A Letter from Col. Brayman—A Correction.

HEADQUARTERS 39TH REGT. ILLS. VOLS. NEAR MONTEREY, TENN., May 5, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago TRIBUNE of the 26th of April contains a communication from the battle-field of Shiloh, signed "F," in which I am complimented, but, unfortunately and unjustly, at the expense of the regiment I now command:

"In the late action no officer in the field showed more true bravery than Col. Brayman. He rallied more than one regiment. At one time he came upon the 39th, his present regiment, and found it deserted by its Colonel, and the men inclined to leave. The color-bearer had furled the flag and laid down with it, behind a tree. Major Brayman rode up to him and asked him for it. Having received it, he unfurled it and rode along the line bearing it. This caused immense enthusiasm among the men. They responded with cheers, and during the remainder of the day this regiment greatly distinguished itself. For his gallantry during the two days' fight Major Brayman received the command of this regiment, every man of which has the utmost confidence in him."

The writer is in entire error, and inflicts gross injustice on the 39th regiment. That regiment was ably and gallantly commanded during the entire two days by Lieut. Col. Charles M. Ferrill. More than once it encountered a certain General's bodies of the enemy; at one time repulsing a heavy charge of cavalry, and pursuing them, inflicting terrible loss; at another, successfully resisting the "Louisiana Zouaves," and driving them from the field. At no time during the two days fighting did the 39th fall short in discipline and gallantry, nor its commanding officer lose his hold upon their confidence and support. Though holding a commission in the regiment, my position as Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. McClernand's division imposed other duties, and I performed my service in close connection with the 29th. The incident concerning the flag took place elsewhere, and with another regiment.

While correcting mistakes, it is well to add, that the "promotion" was determined on by Gov. Yates *previous* to the battle of Pittsburg and was not consequent upon any of its incidents.

I am happy in believing with your correspondent, that I do enjoy the confidence of my command; but I would become unworthy of it by accepting commendation at the expense of the gallant officers and men, who stood up so manfully during that terrible contest, and won honors that officers more distinguished than myself might be proud to share. *Their* honor is dearer to me than office, and it is eminently proper that I vindicate them whenever assailed, and that I receive no praise which they do not share.

I cheerfully acquit your correspondent of designing injustice, but attribute the error to that confusion and uncertainty which attend the collection of details in the field.

Yours &c., M. BRAYMAN.

☞ The Republican State Committee of New York has adopted the Legislative Union address, and will merge its distinctive organization into the new party.

From the Tennessee Army.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP SHILOH, May 11, 1862.

The weather to-day is oppressively hot, and the soldiers are seeking the shade wherever it can be obtained. Some of the camps are situated in pleasant places, upon elevated spots, with trees sufficiently numerous to make an agreeable shade. Others are, however, pitched in the midst of thick groves, where there is shade enough, of course, but little or no air stirring. Where the camps are pitched in the open fields, the soldiers generally cut down branches of trees and set them up in front of the tents, making a very grateful shade, and under which a siesta, or even a good night's rest can be enjoyed, now that the cool nights have given place to those of a more delicious temperature. With a clear sky, a full moon and an atmosphere as balmy as that of Italy, one would suppose that sickness would be on the decrease in the various camps. But this is not the case. In Gen. Wallace's division, there are, at the present writing, eighteen hundred cases of sickness, principally diarrhea and typhoid fever. As there are but eleven fragments of regiments in his division, averaging certainly not over five hundred men each, it will give you some idea of the large amount of sickness and mortality in the various camps.

I rode out to the front yesterday, extending my tour to within sight of the rebel pickets. I passed out to the centre, leaving Gen. Nelson's division, in Buell's army, to the left, and out outside of our entrenchments, rode down in front of them a distance of nearly three miles, to the extreme right. In doing so, I passed on my right hand the divisions of Gen. T. W. Sherman, Gen. *Davies*, Gen. Hurlbut and Gen. W. T. Sherman. The entrenchments are formidable field works—a ditch in front and a breastwork of logs and earth. They run up some distance in front of a clear space, the rebel or west side of which is fringed by woods, in which their pickets are stationed, the distance being about a mile and a half across. It is a splendid situation for a pitched battle, and the only one of any extent I have yet seen in this region of country. A short time before my arrival at the front our pickets had been driven in by a reconnoissance in force of the enemy, and all the divisions named above were under arms immediately awaiting the appearance of the rebel attacking column. The infantry had their arms stacked in front of their lines, the cavalry were placed in the best positions and the artillery upon the most commanding elevations, giving the guns the sweep of a large extent of country in every direction. Among the batteries in position were Barrett's (late Taylor's Chicago) Waterhouse's, 8th (regular's Mortin's, (Ia.) Bouton's, (Chicago) and Tenth Ohio, (Taylor's) and another of the above batteries were supported by Col. David Stuart's Brigade. I found the Colonel mounted and in front of his lines, his camp equipage all packed and everything prepared for action. The boys were for a fight as soon as they could come off, and every man was on the *qui vive* for it. It being late in the evening, however, I had no idea there would be a general action, and so gave them my opinion that they would sleep in their tents that night. It was no doubt truly a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's left wing, similar to that which drove in a portion of Pope's division on Friday, and in which latter we no doubt suffered some loss. Besides the death of Major Allington, I learn that a lieutenant Colonel of the 50th Illinois regiment lost his leg and subsequently his life. His body was taken down to the Landing yesterday, but I have not yet been able to obtain his name. His regiment is also reported to have been much cut up by a masked battery which suddenly opened upon it.

The report in the camps is that Beauregard has been largely reinforced by the arrival of Pillow's forces from Island No 10, and of Gen. Lovell's from New Orleans. It is also stated that Van Dorn and Price are both at Corinth; in fact that the entire West and Southwest are flocking to the army of Beauregard. This report may be true or false; there is no telling; but I am myself of the opinion that we are ourselves awaiting reinforcements from the Mississippi, and possibly the East, and are not yet ready to "take the bull by the horns." The opinion of some of our Generals is that Beauregard has resolved to make an attack in force at an early day, such an attack, only to be made in full strength, as he made on the 6th and 7th of April upon the position of Gen. Grant. Though our line then was much more extended, they are much stronger. All the more assailable positions are fortified, and it seems to me that Beaur gard dare not risk an attack on the position as now occupied by us with a force less than 60,000 men. Such a force is supposed by a large force estimated at 30,000. Our advance, some four or five thousand, were entirely exposed to the enemy's terrible fire, and only having two pieces of artillery in the advance, were compelled to fall back, but our small force kept the rebels back until our whole train of baggage, wagons, tents, ambulances and all had faced about and passed over the narrow causway, a great part of the way only wide enough for a single team to pass, our infantry were exposed to a raking fire for four or five hours until our large train was out of reach of the enemy, then our advance retired in good order leaving the rebels dead and wounded before the close of the season of navigation.

The Board reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 7, 1862.

m7|12-455-14

OAK LUMBER WANTED—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery of the following amount of oak lumber, to be delivered on the Illinois Central Railroad, at the Engine House, at the Chicago Dock, in the manner and at the times specified:

150	M	2x inches thick, 16 feet long.	
50	"	3 " " 8 " "	
50	"	4 " " 9 " "	
50	"	5 " " 10 " "	
50	"	6 " " 11 " "	
25	"	7 inches by 8 inches, 12, 14, and 16 ft. long.	
15	"	8 " by 8 " 14 and 16 feet long.	
25	"	9 " " 9 " Block, 16 feet long.	
25	"	10 " " 10 " "	

410 " p. b. m.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Public Works, and endorsed "Proposals for Oak Lumber."

One M of the lumber must be delivered by June 15th and one M more each day, so that the whole amount by August 1st.

One-half of the price agreed upon will be paid on the delivery of the number, and the balance on the completion of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1862.

m9|12-479-1w

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED to work at Lumbering and farming in Michigan, two thousand acres cleared from timber; also a couple of married men, with their wives, will find employment by applying to DALE & CO., North Market street, Chicago, Ill., or at the Book Store, No. 3 Opera House Block, Chicago. Post Office Box 308.

m7|12-453-3m

A GENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $33 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent INDURATED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCILS. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Sample dozen sent by mail, free, on receipt of 30 cents. Size of marked lines, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

m8|18-539-3m

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE

78 LAKE STREET.

ARE NOW OFFERING to the Trade, FOR NEXT CASH,

SKIRTS

At Manufacturer's Prices.

CORSETS

At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that

Cannot be Surpassed.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY MOHAIRS, CHALLIES, MOZAMBEQUES, Lavellas, Organdies, LONDON GREYS, FANCY CHECKS AND PLAIDS.

Persians,

Printed Cambrics.

Lawns, Brilliants,

Delaines,

Fancy Prints,

THE LATEST STYLES,

VERY CHOICE.

At Prices as Low in Proportion as Staples.

Also, a full stock of

Notions, Cloves, Hosiery

HOOP SKIRTS,

DRESS BRAIDS, PARASOLS,

And other Seasonable Goods at Eastern Prices.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

74 & 76 LAKE ST.

1862—Spring Trade.—1861.

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N.Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS.

No. 44 Lake Street.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. m8|4-399-3m

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Cordoroys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, P. and M. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Plaster Sacks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cassimeres, Drap de Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds.

You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market at, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7|11-t

MARCH, 1862.

BARRETT, KING & CO.

Are prepared to offer to buyers of

CLOTHING

Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at

OLD PRICES!!

NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

m8|5-406-3m

NEW CORSETS!!

NEW SKIRTS!

NEW BUGLE TRIMMINGS,

NEW BELTINGS,

In Plain Colors, Jaspe and Plaided.

NEW TRIMMING RIBBONS!!

NOW OPENING.

Ladies are invited to inspect our stock, whether intending to purchase or not.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

m8|5-431-1y

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTURED and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 93 South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS.

NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS manufactured and for sale at 91 South Water street.

NATHANIEL WHITE.

Wholesale Dealer in Woodenware and Willow Ware. ap26|3-270-3m

Wanted.

WANTED—To Rent three unfurnished Rooms by an American family of three persons. Address Box 6313. m9|17-448-3t

WANTED—A situation by a man who understands the Lumber Business, and has been in the Grocery and Fruit Business. Good penman and quick at figures. Would take a situation on trial for a short time for the sake of employment. Address "J. S.," Tribune Office. m9|17-447-3t

WANTED—In this city or country by a young man buying, selling or shipping, situation in either Grocery or Dry Goods House where he could learn the business. Address "W. S." at this office. m9|17-446-3t

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties wishing to obtain cooks for saloons, or addressing themselves to A. L. BALLARD, Post Office Box 2348. my1-447-1m

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Will furnish own room. Best of references. Address "W. H. P." Post Office Box 2026. m9|17-445-3t

WANTED—A first class Wig Maker and Hair Cutter. One who understands **THE VENTILATING WORK** and competent to conduct an establishment in St. Louis. Liberal salary will be paid weekly. For further information address JULIEN PINAUD, Post Office Box 1606, St. Louis. my16-443-3t

WANTED—A man fully qualified to run a Stationary Engine, and who understands the manufacture of Alcohol. Address Post Office Box 5629. m9|16-438-3t

WANTED—To Exchange one Chaise and Harness for a small, stout, steady Work Horse and Express Wagon. The Chaise can be seen at Mendenhall's Carriage Factory. N. B. WARNER, 129 Clark street. my13-396-1w

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT; warranted to wash; pay big; pay 100 per cent. profit, and sell rapidly. For circular enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Agents, 107 Lake and 106 Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. my15-399-1w

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis., 300 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morris, Ill.; 1,300 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Harrison, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be sold in trade. Letters to P. O. Box 76, or call at 98½ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-398-1m

WANTED—Agents. The best selling article now in the field is the PATTERSONIC COMBINATION. It affords a large profit, and is positively new. Also, a new style of Prize Entertainment and Recipe Packages, affording Agents 150 per cent. Are worthy of attention. Circulars, portfolios and full instructions to engage in a profitable business, sent for 25 cents. C. M. BUNN & CO., 184 South Clark st. my14-395-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington; Sacred Biography and History, Garfield's Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which parties are meeting with unprecedented success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address C. F. GIBBS, 184 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap26-382-2m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Skirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at 1 Kohler's Hall, 108 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. ap26-383-3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Skirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at 1 Kohler's Hall, 108 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. ap26-383-3m

WANTED—Agents for the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCILS. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Sample dozen sent by mail, free, on receipt of 30 cents. Size of marked lines, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. m8|18-539-3m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two gentleman can be accommodated with a good front room and board at 307 Washington street, at $7 per week, $1.50 per day. An Eastern family; also a single room. Day board at $3.25 per week. my17-456-2t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms. Also, few day boarders wanted at No. 196 West Washington. my16-434-2t

BOARDING HOUSE—No. 19 Michigan avenue. Some good rooms to rent with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate. my15-428-2w

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, just suited for man and wife or single gentlemen, can get board in the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A more quiet retreat for a family or lady of living cannot be found than at this establishment. my9-416-1m

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 78 Washington street, opposite Bryan Hall Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Reference required. my8-397-1m

BOARDING—Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 69 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake st. ap26-382-1m

BOARDING—With a front parlor and bedroom, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen can be had at NO. 72 Monroe street. my13-396-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE—113 State street, near corner of Washington

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Residence Lot on In... diana avenue, near Old street ... Must be sold this day. Lot on ... near Union Park ... Apply to ... SHIMP, 107 State street.

FOR SALE.—Soda Apparatus for sale at a great sacrifice, including two Copper ... Generator. Also, four ... JAS. D. PAINE, Druggist, corner State and Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, showy young Horse, sixteen hands high, of a beautiful color, well trained to the saddle. Would make a splendid Army Charger. Apply at 98 State street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A block of 12 two story dwelling houses, and one store, standing on leased land corner of Huron and Franklin ... Belonging to a non-resident ... will be sold at a bargain ... Apply at 52 Lake street. Also, two ... a half story Gothic Cottages, with ... corner of Market street.

FOR SALE—The five-story Iron Front Store, No. 98 Randolph street, near the corner of Dearborn street. Price, with lot, $25,000; one third cash, balance secured by mortgage to run three years. Apply to D. HORTON, No. 82 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A 25 horse-power stationary engine, with 7 foot drawing wheel, for cash, will be sold. Inquire of P. PALMER, 131 & 133 Lake street.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch, A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT, situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and Hazlbrook's ... packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, ... Lasalle street, near Lake.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have ... No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in ... our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR BARTER—A good Grist and Saw Mill, situated on Black Partridge, Woodford County, Illinois, on the road leading from Lacon to Spring Bay. Those Mills are located on a never failing stream of water. There is one hundred acres of splendid timber land with the above Mills. For further particulars address the subscriber, living at Metamora, Peoria County, Ill. G. W. SCHNEBLY.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; 3 drives by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burr, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary Cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & Co, Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. S. LEHMAN SMITH. Como, May 1st, 1862.

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 32 Clark street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. I have for sale cheap, one of the best Farms in the WHOLE NORTHWEST. Parties who want to purchase a GOOD FARM will do well to examine the merits of this property before purchasing. JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Located in a beautiful railroad town in Wisconsin. It has been established 6 years—always doing a large business, having a great extent of country to supply. An excellent opportunity for a physician, the ... in the town. Stock and fixtures valued at $1,800. Terms, $400 cash, balance in good land in South part of Wisconsin or Illinois. Address J. MORTIMER, care of Box 1631 Chicago, Illinois.

$1,200.—House and Lot for sale. VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. On Hinsdale street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, in Johnston, Roberts & Starr's Addition. Apply to JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Distillery or Lager Beer Brewery. That valuable property known as the "SOUTH SIDE DISTILLERY," situated a few rods beyond the ... limits. The main building is three stories high, 100 ... feet, it contains an ENGINE OF SEVENTY HORSE POWER. Of superior construction, four pair of Burrs, Vats, &c., and machinery has been applied whenever ... to dispense with manual labor. The capacity of the works is from 1,000 bushels to 1,800 bushels daily, with water privileges sufficient for an enlargement ... The premises are in good repair in every particular. The premises on which the Distillery Buildings are erected, comprises FOUR ACRES OF GROUND, Embracing within it Pens for feeding 4,000 Hogs, conveniently situated in the most approved manner, two three-story BRICK DWELLINGS And a Stone Stable for Twelve Horses. The whole property is admirably adapted for a LAGER BEER BREWERY, With capacious Cellar room and every facility for ... building the same to advantage. Or can at a small expense be converted into a FLOURING MILL, With power sufficient to grind 200 to 250 bbls. of Flour daily. The property will be sold low and on the most accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to P. MALCOM & CO., Baltimore.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store and Basement No. 125 Lake street. Apply to HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. B. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 95 Clark street.

TO RENT.—The Brick Dwelling 608 Wabash Avenue. With all modern improvements. Apply to James Thomas, Attorney, Office No. 1 Kingsbury Block, or to L. C. Huntington, 125 S. Water street.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all the modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables if desired. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 154 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum.

TO RENT—By D. Walker, No. 63 Third Avenue, a three story brick house, with basement, stable, &c., between Van Buren and Harrison streets.

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing everything room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 180 Washington street, Room No. 4, or at No. 20 May street.

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 9 to 12 M., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street.

TO RENT—For three years from May 1st, 1862 Dwelling House on Michigan Avenue, with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fruit trees, barn, yard shed. The House has double parlors, library, and two family private rooms, dining room, six closets, pantry, &c. kitchen, with cooking ... hot and cold water, bath room on first floor ... rooms with closets and store room ... and cold water ... cellar, with furnace, laundry, hot and cold water ... all the modern conveniences of ... Address Post Office Drawer 5836.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. Works more uniformly than the hand.—[Herald. HAS NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. There are 90,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. on its cost) may be obtained in use—by the purchaser. This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 133 and 18 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Circular may be had on application or by post.

JOHN P. KELOGG & CO., No. 85 Broad Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in ... HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kelogg & Co's Schiedam, Wee Drop, in pipes ... RUM—St Croix and Jamaica—... WHISKIES—Mehan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock ... choice, of various grades. ... ALE, RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY ... Distillers.

A BETTER STRAWBERRY than the Wilson's Albany Seedling. More hardy and productive we shall be glad ... We are ready to furnish plants. "Wilson" to parties giving extensive culture ... small portion of the fruit of the first season. E. P. STANLEY, 90 State street.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An entire new lot of Sabres, Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real ... Army Embroidery ... Field and ... Swords, the best articles made; Colt's Revolvers ... Bridges, Shoulder Straps, Sashes, &c. ... E. W. BOWEN, 90 Randolph street ... (Opposite the United States Express Office, ...

NIGHT TUGS.—After May ... TUGS MONITOR AND UNION will run alternately as night boats. GEO. ...

Iron and Steel.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.

We also keep in store a large stock of HUBS, SPOKES FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

AGENTS FOR
BURKE & BARNES' SALAMANDAR SAFES,
AND
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.
ap11-p296-1m

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF HARDWARE, At 143 Lake Street.

In order to close up the business as early as possible this Spring, I will sell the entire stock without reserve for cash, to those in want of Hardware, for less than cost. WM. WHEELER.

The above Store (one of the best stands in the city), will be fitted up and rented to a suitable tenant, as soon as the goods can be disposed of. ap11-p287-1m

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to. A. R. & G. H. MILLER. ap24-p720-2m 295 and 297 State street, Chicago, Ill.

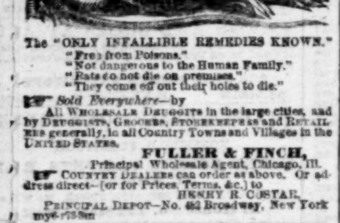
Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 122 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p315-1y

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York. my6-r75-3m

Cooking Stoves.

THE KING OF STOVES.
THE TRIUMPH,
FOR COAL OR WOOD,
Arranged with hot air draught and large ventilated oven.

THE TRIUMPH
Will bake, boil, broil, roast, fry, toast, and perform every other operation in Cooking at the SAME TIME and in the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel.

THE TRIUMPH
Has a fine large ventilated oven which always insures sweetness to the bread baked in it.

THE TRIUMPH
Has a regular range water back for heating water for diffusion in pipes through the house, and heats water more advantageously and expeditiously than any other stove.

Report of the Chicago Mechanics Institute, "Cooking Stoves," &c. The articles under this head were as numerous and meritorious, so much so, that your Committee have had much difficulty in deciding among the rival claims for preference.

After much deliberation your Committee award the FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, to the TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE.

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, CHAS. M. GRAY, J. H. EATON, } Committee.

For sale by JAMES P. DALTON. Successor to Allen & Dalton, 79 Lake street.

Carriage Makers.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES, FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.

The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,

"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON," Now ready for inspection at their Only Place of Business, 372 and 374 BROOME, CORNER MOTT STREET FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ap11-p291-3m

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY, DEALERS IN Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL. Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh COAL. Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington. my3-p1-6-3m

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street. ap21-p329-3m CLEVELAND OHIO.

Farming Lands.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS. 10,000 acres of Farming Lands, Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurring. For particulars apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, Or, JOHN E. COFFIN, Land Agent. Davenport, Iowa, March 31st, 1862.

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp. Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass. my15-r286-1m

Stationery.

SHIPPING BOOKS
The form required by the
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,
FOR SALE AT
MUNSON'S,
NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3491. oc15-r329-1y

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH AS FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. no15-h386-3m

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in ... Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [fa15-a55-1y

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4186. no4-n77-1y

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. 172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Co-Partnerships.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4034. Cash advances on consignments, on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East. JNO. CLARK, THOS. E. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10-r212-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. H. KELLOGG. C. W. GRAY. my3-p66-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership, under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 43 South Water street. MARCELLUS R. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. J. Surdam & Co. A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. CHICAGO, April 20, 1862. ap25-p735-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. MARCELLUS R. SMITH, JOHN K. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH. CHICAGO, April 14, 1862. ap24-p736-1m

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toulon and Peters-burg Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, in Tazewell County, on Thursday, June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. T. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary. my7-r12-3m

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY will hold its annual meeting, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, at its office in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1862. my5-p61-1m A. J. KNISELY, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. my1-p68-1d WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an Artificial Eye without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c. of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be obtained in this city ... T. DAVIS, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country. N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 483 Broadway, New York. my3-p89-1m

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 9 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4124. se25-p771-1y

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Albee C B mrs; Allen E G miss; Akelon Ann miss; Abbott Orvil mrs; Allen Catherine miss; Amersbury Anna miss; Atwood C G mrs; Armstrong R K mrs

B

Baldwin Charlotte mrs; Balmer Benjamin mrs; Bark E miss; Burton Clara miss; Baugher Gertrude miss; Berger Frank mrs; Bassett A M mrs; Bennett L M mrs; Bets Carrie mrs; Bergtold H E mrs; Bentley Anna mrs; Bently Jane mrs; Been A mrs; Benson George E mrs; Bee Fannie mrs; Beal E G mrs; Black W G & co mrs; Blume Sophia mrs; Bingham Sallie miss; Botsford J J C mrs; Boynton Anne W mrs; Boden Mary T miss; Boden Julia mrs; Bogardus Lizzie miss; Brown Salinda mrs; Brown Jane mrs; Brennan Mary miss; Bradley L C miss; Bridgman Laura miss; Brandough Ronella miss; Bradley Sarah miss; Brackett Mary mrs; Brnley P S mrs; Buer Mary mrs; Buchanan Jane miss; Burch E mrs; Bushnell E mrs; Button Lucy J mrs; Buchanan Tilly miss; Butler Adaline miss; Butler Charles mrs; Burr Anna R mrs 2; Burns Lizzie miss 2; Byrne Ellen A

C

Callhan Mary miss; Collar A L miss; Camper Mary miss; Cameron Kate miss; Capps S mrs; Carey Ellen miss; Carver Eliza mrs; Carr Susan mrs; Carney Ellen mrs; Carter Amelia miss; Chambers Frank mrs; Chase Mary Ann mrs; Chase Catharine Ann miss; Choake mrs; Cloyde Ellen miss; Clark Rose mrs; Cook Elijah mrs; Cookingham Louisa A; Connell mrs; Collins Anne mrs; Collier Allen mrs; Cogban Thos mrs; Connors Ellen miss; Cooker Elijah mrs; Cortes Wm mrs; Conley Anna miss; Connell Nellie miss; Comes Sarah M miss; Crone Hannah miss; Cuthus C mrs; Cunningham Sarah; Cunningham Catharine miss; Calhane Mary mrs; Crosby Harriet mrs; Crally Hannah mrs; Crowley Jenney miss; Crockett Frank mrs; Curtis Jane mrs; Cummings Gilbert W mrs; Carter Jas M mrs; Cook Rosa mrs

D

Dawson, B mrs; Dunkin Ellen miss; Dunham E P mrs; Dusy Mary; Drum Caroline miss; Draper Parker mrs; Doran Margaret miss; Dolan Maggie miss; Dorsey Elizabeth J mrs; Doron Catherine mrs; Donolan Bridget miss; Dexter Carrie miss; Denvin B mrs; DeLon Julia B mrs; Deanen Margarett miss; Delany Ann; DeOerga Marion mrs; Dumay Jule; Demerest Ronella miss; Delon Julia B; Dickinson Fred M mrs; Dickson Ellen mrs; Davis Samuel M mrs; Davies H B mrs; Davis M A mrs; Darrow Lencina miss; Davidson Chas mrs; Dalton Harriet mrs

E

Eddy Jennie L mrs; Edwards R E mrs; Edwards Mary Ann miss; Ellis James mrs; Emmanuel Magdelen; English Alexander mrs; Elmore Julia miss; Eyles Lizzie miss; Emory Caroline mrs; Elethrop Albert mrs; Ellen Henry mrs; Ellsworth S J mrs; Enright Hanora miss; Egan Catherine

F

Ferris R D V mrs 2; Fagan Catharine miss; Fenly Mary mrs; Flanagan Mary; Flint Adele miss; Fitts Eliza mrs; Flaglar Charles D mrs; Ford James M; Fon Warren S mrs; Foster Hannah C mrs; Frey Mary mrs; Funston Ellen; Freeman Francis mrs; Freeman Lizzie miss; Farel Mollie mrs; Fury Elizabeth miss; Frenell Molly

G

Greenleaf E mrs; Gallagher S miss; Gardiner Sarah mrs; Gardiner Margaret miss; Garvey E miss; Gleeson Eliza; Gleason Mary E miss; Gilford Alice A miss; Gilman mrs; Good Lucinda miss; Going Carrie miss; Goings Carrie P; Gurdon Margaret mrs; Godfrey John A mrs; Gorgons Jacob mrs; Goe L J; Goodman Mary F miss; Golson F mrs; Gray Lucy miss; Graves F mrs; Graves Maria mrs; Guyett Isabel miss

H

Haines John mrs; Halsey Rebecca mrs; Haff Harriet A miss; Hall Sarah miss; Hanna James L mrs; Hart Margret; Hansen Mary miss; Hanlin Bridget; Hanson Mary miss; Harvey C mrs; Hart James mrs; Hastings Helen mrs; Hastings Louis K miss; Haven Lydia mrs; Boren Jane mrs; Haven N A mrs; Haynes J E mrs; Hefferman Anne mrs; Henderson J mrs; Heslop Elizabeth miss; Himes Saline miss; Hill Deborah miss; Hill Lottie mrs; Haugh Harriet mrs; Holmes Fannie L; Horn Ira M; Horn Josephine mrs; Howard Mary mrs; Hurlbut E D mrs; Hunter mrs; Hyde Ann mrs; Hyde Kate mrs; Hudson L mrs; Hussey Mollie mrs

I

Ingles N M mrs; Igo Bridget

J

Jolley D mrs; Joy Elizabeth miss; Johnson Kate miss; Jones Mary miss; Jones C A mrs; Jones Annie C mrs; Jones Jennie miss; Jones Rebecca miss; James Betsey miss; Jackson Juliana mrs; Jackson Wm mrs

K

Kennedy Sarah 2; Kimball Minnie M miss; King Maggie A miss; King Mary E miss; King Mary miss; Kilmartin Bridget miss; Kile Alice miss; Katon Julia mrs; King John H miss

L

Lane Kate A mrs; Lamb Martha J mrs; Lay Cynthia mrs; Langan Honore miss; Lamb G A mrs; Lamb J E mrs; Lighton William mrs; Leroy Caroline miss; Lewis S A mrs; Litchard Mary miss; Largion Sarah E mrs; Long Nellie M miss; Lock D mrs; Looney Maria mrs; Lowe Emily miss; Lozier Mollie E miss; Lydster F A mrs; Lundegreen Eliza miss; Lysaght Jane miss; Lynch Kate miss

M

Mackey A L mrs; Mack Mary miss; Mack Jane; Magan Sarah miss; Mahan Mary mrs; Malory Maria mrs; Maloy Mary mrs; Maloy Alice; Marwell Marianne miss; Mathen Mary miss; Matland Eliza miss; Medland Helen mrs; Meacher Kate mrs; Mead Minnie miss; Mitchell Margrath miss; Mitchell Mary miss; Mitchell Julia mrs; Mills Alice mrs; Mooney Ellen mrs; Morgan Patrick R mrs; Morrally Mary miss; Morphy Mary A miss; Morland E A miss; Mavis Sarah mrs; Marx Otto H mrs; More Henry mrs; Moore Sarah miss; Myers Nellie mrs; Moore Emaly; Murray Bridget; Moore Jessie E mrs

Mc

McCarnard Sarah mrs; McComas Arcannie miss; McAvoy Catharine mrs; McAvey Ann mrs; McCormack Mary A mrs; McCormick Nettie F mrs; McCormick Reb A mrs; McCaffrey Ann mrs; McFarland Fanny mrs; McDermott Sarah; McElhose Mary A mrs; McEwin Isabella; McElliott Ellen mrs; McGrath Jane miss; McGwin Mary mrs; McGuerny Anne miss; McKeon Catharine mrs; McNeill Katie miss; McLane Martha A mrs

N

Nickerson Mattie miss; Nash Margret; Nichols Kellogg; Nugent Eliza

O

Osborne H M mrs; O'Connor Rachel miss; O'Connell Mary; Osborne Ellick mrs; Olcott William mrs; O'Connor Celia miss; O'Mera Rosan miss; Oakley Mary miss; Olcott H A mrs

P

Palmer C mrs; Paulsburt Mary mrs; Parson Fanny; Pardee Hester A; Parker Nettie miss; Parker Ellen; Pease Mary A; Peats W H mrs; Pendleton Virginia mrs; Pescord Eliza miss; Pitts A A mrs; Perkins Rebecca miss; Pierce Mary A; Pierce Jane; Potter Emma; Pomeroy E Frank; Porter Martha M; Pollock Sarah; Porter Sarah; Poole Mary S; Powers Mary Ellen; Powers Josephine; Powers Mary; Pierce Mary A mrs; Pratt Amelia; Pierce R mrs; Pratt Amida miss

Q

Quinlan Winefred

R

Randall Sarah; Rathian Bridget; Regan Johanna; Raymond Sophie; Reynolds Sarah; Reynolds M I mrs dr; Regiir; Reding Mary Ann; Reidy Mary; Reynold Marie; Rees Caroline; Reynolds Susanne; Remarker Modiste; Ryder Geo; Ryron Pat; Roberts; Ross August; Robinson Mary Anne; Rourke Ellen; Robb Annie; Robinson Maria; Roche Bridget; Rollen; Rowley H A

S

Sager Martha; Sayre Sarah; Saxton Margaret; Schwartz Kate; Selkirk J R; Scranton Fannie; Seymour C B; Seymour C F; Scanlan Johanna; Scanlon miss; Scelly Ann; Shaw Rosanna; Short Eliza; Shoers Mary; Shephar Barbary; Shaughnessy Ellen; Smith Sarah L 2; Smith Eliza F; Smith Jane; Smith Mary B; Smith Thompson; Smith E; Sliney Emma; Simons Sabina; Snow Rhoda; Spalding Clarissa; Spread Hannah; Sprou Mathilda; Soffer W; Squires Mary; Spear Jessie V; Springer E C; Stanlick C M; Stanley Jos; Stewart Margaret; Steele Nellie; Stephens Katie; Stephens Martha; Stephens M; Steele Mary P; Steed Anny; Stowill Olive; Stone Margaret; Stoughton Malinda; Stocking Lucy; Sullivan Mary A O; Sullivan Ellen O; Swink D

T

Taylor Laura mrs; Taylor Octaves miss; Templeton Fenny mrs; Taylor M J E mrs; Taft Lucy H miss; Tapper Ellen miss; Thomas Minna miss 2; Tierney Ellen miss; Thornton Linamias; Thayer Marcia A; Toohey Margaret A; Tatingham Harriet; Toy Jennie mrs; Treadway Cornelia P miss; Todd Francis C

V

Van Vort Sarah mrs; Vanbrocklin Nancy Ann; Van Tasel Francis; Van Everin Harriet mrs; Vernon Annie L miss; Vail mrs 2; Vanwyck Helen miss; Vincent Lizzie miss; Vaughan mrs

W

Walker Helen miss; Wagner Malina M miss; Wallace Helen; Wager Henry B mrs; Waters Mary miss; Warner Mosey miss; Warner Mary miss; Wardell Alice A miss; Watson miss; Welch mary; Wentworth Lucy J mrs; Wells mrs; Weaver Mary mrs; Wetherill E A mrs; Wealen M miss; White Mary mrs; Wilson Ellen mrs; Wilson Mary mrs; Wilson Ann L miss; Williams Annie miss; Williams Angeline; Williams Cordelia; Williams Ellen mrs; Wilder S & E Misses; Woods Kittie miss; Wright Lydia miss; Worden Eliza J miss; Wodman Sarah A mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Avery Albert; Adams A W; Aken A H; Avery N S; Anderson A B; Avery & Upham; Anderson A B; Ambrose & Jackson; Atkinson G T; Allen C P; Ayers Cyrus B; Amick P; Atkinson dr; Adair Robt 2; Andrews Emory; Angel E G; Allen Ethan; Allen E T; Abby Fredk J; Adams Francis 2; Abraham Griffith; Aiken Thos; Armour Thos; Arnold Wm H; Augustine Jacob; Arnold Jacob; Atkinson Jas W; Anderson John; Allen John F 2; Anderson John; Adams Joseph; Adams W capt; Adams W A; Austin Wm H 2; Anderson Mynds; Adams W W; Abbey Milton

B

Barlow A B; Parker & Hyatt; Baker B M dr 2; Barnes N H; Parker N J; Barnes O A; Baxter A S capt; Beardsley A M; Bette Chas; Bette Chas; Ballance C; Blake Patrick; Bava Dan; Baker D P; Bansfeed B W; Bliss E W; Bates R Bent; Bouchard S A; Barnum Richard; Ball E W; Bennett E C prof; Benett Francis; Bentley Frank H; Beach S W; Bennett S D N; Bellman Geo H; Bartlett L D; Bartlett Murray J; Boyle J; Bond T T; Benedict Lukens; Bird mr; Baker Wm; Bidwell Wm; Blaylock Wm; Baker Wm; Barker John M; Billings John; Baldwin John G; Burnham J A co; Blanchard J; Barry James; Blake James S; Baxter J W; Ross Henry F; Bennett H M 3; Balcom H C; Barstow H L

Baldwin B P & co; Baldwin G S; Bentham Geo; Banister Geo L; Bunell, Sands' Circus; Brown W B; Boot Wallin; Ball Wm; Bostwick W C; Beggs Wm M; Boulger Wm E; Brown Wm; Bowrk John; Burns John; Brock John A; Brown John S; Bowman John; Bucannan John; Boland John; Benham John; Bostwick John; Briggs J H & co; Brown James; Box James; Butler J S; Buckley James; Bice James; Bowen Jas E; Bass H E A; Bugbee Henry; Bunce Henry H; Buckley Harry; Bushnell H; Burgess Geo; Brown Greenleaf; Brooks Geo; Burbank Geo W; Bryant Geo; Burbank T W; Bunce G N 3; Brown Fred; Bowman Frank; Brooks F F; Boss Fredrick; Brown Frank'n H; Bowen E; Butterworth Edmund; Buckley E; Doyle Danl 3; Brown C H & co; Boyce P; Brust C; Brown P H; Brennan Pat'k; Brown P E rev; Boyer Chas E; Bowen N A 2; Burt & Davidson; Buck Adam; Bushnell A W

C

Clapp & Smith; Clark A; Campbell N T; Chamberlain A W; Calahan & Defrain; Chase & co; Clarke D A; Chapman E; Cleland Robt; Clarke Frank; Carmont Saml; Christian Geo; Carlo Geo; Cotton Geo; Chase Geo W; Carter I J; Canider Jno; Clark H W; Cambie H C; Chapman V; Cavyl H G; Chamberlin H N; Chandler Jas; Carel Jas J; Casey Jas; Chamberline J M; Clemenson Jas; Carpenter J D; Campbell J G; Carpenter J G; Carroll Jno B; Carter J B; Cavothers Jno; Christy W A; Chapple W; Casey Maurice 3; Crow Legrand; Colby M F; Currie Lachlin; Corbett Wm; Curran W P; Crocker Wm; Cutler Wm H; Collingwood J; Currier J E G; Conklin Jno R; Crofford John; Corbett John; Connors John J; Coreil John 5; Cook J P; Craig Jas; Corigan Jas; Curtis Jas capt; Craig Jas; Crocker Jas F; Cowman Jas; Collins Jas; Covy B S & sons; Colt Andrew; Colby O V; Curtis & Bro; Crowley Cornels; Cudmore P; Connolly Pete; Couch Peter M; Cunningham D W; Cowin R W; Calhoun Robt H; Cummings Riley; Conger R P; Coats E P; Collins Richd P; Crawford S E W; Cole F B 2; Couch Theo S; Crichley Thos; Curtis Geo; Coughlin Thos; Curtis Geo H; Conroy Thos F; Colven H W; Coval H; Cook J R

D

Duffal M Y B; Degagler Lee; Demeli Lorenzo; Dickinson W B; Degroot Wm T; DeLacourt W; Dunyea Wm H; Douan Wm; Doty Wm 2; Davis W J; Dyle John; Denmak John; Depeg John; Donaghue Jos; Dales John P; Dunbar John B; Dunn Jeremiah; Dickson James; Dazling Isaac 2; Doyle James; Dermott Jessie; Dowedy Jas; Dolon Jas; Durham Henry; Deal H; Dickins Hauson; Ditmars H V; Delargy Thos; Duffy Geo; Doyle Thos; Divine Thos B; Delany Geo; Davison F; Dermott Samuel; Deacon Edwin; Davis Rich'd; Davis Edwd; Darrow E & co; Day Ralph; Dunstone Ed; Davis R A capt; Doll David; Duboise David; Darrow dr; Deforrest D D; Dolan Patrick; Dickinson Chas; Dunn Patk; Dunnilica P A; Dunn Peter; Dewey & Smith; Donnelly Bryan 2; Defoe Alex; Davenport & Warren; Daniels & Wilson

E

Elmendorf Levi; Eldridge lumber-man; Esson Wm H; Eaton Millard F; Elkins John G; Edmonson John; Eaton Isban; Eldridge Issac; Enocks Harvey; Evarts Geo W; Emery Thomas & sons; Evarts H G D; Elliott Geo W; Edwards Frank; Ellis Samuel; Eggleston E L; Eastman Edwin; Ely D L; Edwards Chas 2; Ely Carl; Elsurett A; Edmonson B; Emery & Petty

F

Finefield Amos; Fitch & Ransom; Featherly Albert; Fitch Asa; Fields A H; Farley N M; Foy A S; Foster A C; Farrel Patrick dr; Fox Chas; Feeny Patrick; Foote Chas H; Flanagan Patk; Farrell dr; Flins D; Fleming David; Foley Edward; Freeman E P; Forsythe R W; Fulton Robt; Frazer Robt; Fairbanks E; Flaherty Edwd; Forster Ed S; Frank Samuel; Flynn Frank; Foster F T; Fox Staats; Fitch S dr; Fatman Frank; Fassett Geo; Fuller Thos H; Fountain Thos; Freeman H; Foster H L; Felt Henry; Freeman Jas H; Freeman Isaac H; Farnsworth J O; Fraly Joe; Foot John H; Floto John H; Frannery John; Foley John; Flanangan John; Freastman John; Fitzgibbon Jno F; Fitzbaker John; Fenton S T; Foley Luke; Fearns Jas; Farmer Josh S

G

Grant E C; Gray Marion C; Gage Lloyd G; Grant Wichl; Grant Wm H; Gouby Wm; Gordon W A; Gould W W; Gray Wm; Goodwin W T 1t; Griffith Wm; Green John E; Gorman John; Garmon Jas; Goule J H 2; Gibe Henry; Goodrich H C; Gilmartin Geo; Gamell Thos; Griffin Thos; Goddard F A; Goff F E or E; Gilliand F H; Granger F A; Griffin E R; George R A; Greer R C dr; Gillen Dennis; Greeley D M; Gibson David; Greene P B; Gladding Chas; Gillette C; Gaylor Chas A; Galer P W & co; Guyer Albert; Gaskey A L & co; Gualt A; Gotham A S; Gomer Anthony; Gwin Bowen

H

Harvey Luke; Bews W A 3; Hennion Martin; Haven Lumber; Hoon Wm H; Batten Wm P; Halton Wm; Harris W A; Hallsworth Jno; Fazen Julian; Halleran John; Haig John B; Harvey James; Hart James; Hall J F; Heagy James G; Hendrick Jas F; Harrison James; Hall V C; Harris Thos; Hall G B; Hazard G S; Hammond Geo; Hawkins Geo; Hall Geo; Hall G R; Hanley Thos; Hazard E W 2; Hamer Richard; Hall R G; Hewes D K; Hall David; Hassett Daniel; Henry Chas; Harvey C L; Hastings E C; Hanford Chas; Holenbeck Peter; Hayman C J; Harris & Bro; Hawkins Anson; Haven Nath'l A; Hanes Oscar; Hunt W H & co; Hodges Wells B; Hibbard W B & co; Huntoon Wm; Holmes Joseph; Horton John; Hogan John; Hobin John; Hines John H; Hill Joseph; Hodges Jas W; Hussey James W; Hitchcock J C; Buler Jacob; Holcomb H F; Hickcock Thos W; Higgins Henry J; Hofecoat Henry; Hyde Geo H; Hobbs F F; Hungerford Seth; Howell Frank; Howard Stephen; Howe Samuel F; Huntington R; Holmes Ed B dr; Hyman R W; Houghton Edwd; Hansten Edwd; Hall D H; Hopkinson C; Howard C O 2; Hutchinson C M; Hogan Cornelius & co; Hutchinson Asa B 2; Hopkins Amos A; Hollman A G; Hibbard A G; Holdridge Orange; Higley Aaron; Hosmer A P; Hunter Nelson R; Holden N H; Hills A B; Hilleman L

I

Insley Edwd; Irwin Robt; Ingleson Geo M; Iredall Joseph; Irving Wm

J

Jacobs Geo A; James David; Jackson Morris; Jennison H F; Jennings Wm; Jilson James; Johnson B B; Johnson Chas; Johnson David; Johnson Jas B; Johnson John S; Johnson Jonas; Johnson Wm W; Jones & co; Jones C H; Jones Cornelius; Jones S E; Jones H O; Jones John S; Jones W jr & co; Jones Wm B

K

Kimball M W; Knight W P; Kelly W W; Keyes W M; Kelly John; Kennedy Jno M; Kilay John; Kennedy John; Kulin Joseph; Kelly John 2; Keyes John; Kingsbury J A; King H N; Kellog Hugh; Kellog Fred; Kelly Simon; Kelly E; King R L; Kinkham R col; Kennedy Edwd; Kernay E S S; Kipling David; King Daniel; King Danl capt; Kirly capt; Keyes Patrick; Kingsbury Chas; Knapp & Davis; King Chas B

L

Langworthy Mvl; Lewis Martin; Loss Lewis M; Loomis Wm; Lackeye Wm; Leecom Wm; Lacey Wm capt; Lansing John B; Larraway John; Lewis John; Lyan Joseph M; Lynn J R; Lawson J W; Lewis G dr; Lee J B; Lebrun Hubert; Lucas Geo H; Lawson Thos; Loomis T T; Lucas Samuel; Lyman Francis; Lyan E A; Laydon R R; Levingston Prce; Lavin Patrick; Liston Patrick; London Philip; Lacy Patrick; Larabee A H; Libbey Arthur R; Langan Bartley; Lanson Nilson; Lester & Hodges; Lawrence Chas; B & co

M

Marginnis Patk J; Macqueen Robt; Metcalf L S; Marshall Monroe; Merrill L; March Volney; Mawman Harry; Mannell Hiram; Mach Geo W; Mather T S; Metta Thos; Mansur G B; Mathews Geo; Markham F C 2; Merrill G H; Manning C R; Mason A A; Martin Barnet; Marcy A G; Merrill B; Mather & Richmond; May A W; Morgan L; Metcalf L L 2; Merigold Wm; Meickle John; Meyers Jos W; Martin J T capt; Magune J & Kennedy; Miller mr; Morrisson mr; Morrisson W; Mole W H; Motton W capt; Myers W H; Morris John; Murray John W; Morris Joseph; Mott John; Moulton J S 2; Miner John; Miller Henry K; Minor Henry; Morton Geo rev; Morrissey Thos; Miller Geo W; Melville Jas; Maroney Jas; Metsiker Jacob; Mnnard James; Macklin Henry; Mitchell Fred F; Morgan F P; Mott S W; Mott R W; Moore Robt; Millard D J; Moorer David jr; Murphy P J; Murphy Patk; Murphy Peter; Muney Peter; Mooney Patk; Morse Chas A; Miller C C M; Muir capt; Moore Abraham; Minter A; Moore & Young

Mc

McDonald Wm; McVicker Jno; McDonald Jno; McIlvain Jno S; McKilop Jno & co; McGovern Jno; McGee Jno; McDonald Jas; McCallom Jas; McMahon Jas; McDaniel Jas capt; McCullum Henry; McAfee Henry; McLaven Hugh; McHenry Hillkiah; McCormick H; McDonald G W; McBean Geo; McDermott Tim; McPherson F E; McConnell F G; McEwen Robt; McMahon D B; McCollum D capt 2; McQueen Dunc'n; McMahon P J; McKinzie A W; McCollugh And; McCormick N H; McFarland A O; McIntyre & Roberts; McCarthy Moses

N

Nichols & Co; Newkirk A B; Newell B H 2; Newhouse Aug; Newton Otis; Norton Robt & co; Newcomb Alf'd J; Newcome Edwd; Nathans S J; Nelson Tho A; Norton G H W; Nicoles T; Nazroo H J & co; Nash Henry; Nash Harvey col; Nesbitt Jas R; Nash J C; Numan John; Neil Thos; Newport Wm; Newhall Wm N; Nabours W F; Nichols Mat'w S; Noss C H

O

Osborne Alex; Osterhout O S; Olmstead E C; Owens Richd; Osborn R; Oakes Val'tne B; Oliver John W; O'Brien P H; O'Brien Dennis; O'Brien James; O'Brien Michl; O'Connor Patk; O'Connor Danl; O'Leary Chas

P

Powers Michael; Petrie mr; Perdue Martin; Ponsonby Wm; Prince W H capt; Phelps W W; Patrick Wm; Pocock J H; Parrott Jno; Proctor J C; Pierce Jno T; Price J W & co; Phelan Jas; Phillips Paul; Pettit J A 2; Parson J H; Physick H S; Putnam Harry; Palmer Geo E; Phillips Geo W; Patterson G S; Pelee G W; Peabody G B; Palmer Geo; Poole Thos; Pool T; Phelps S; Patsford J L E; Prescott E P; Patrick R M; Porter E C; Peck D W C; Powers D J; Powell Pery P; Peterson P S; Peck C J; Phillips C A; Powell C & co; Potter A S; Phillips N A; Peacock Amos; Perkins B R; Plummer & Paine

Q

Quinn Jas

R

Reeves ——; Raleigh Maurice; Rouny Louis; Reed Wm H; Ray W; Rams Wm; Rusk W T; Richmond W T; Richards Jos J; Rogers Jno L; Riordan John; Robinson Jos; Read Judson W; Reechan Jas; Rowben Jas; Rook James; Rishell Jas F; Rice Isaac J; Ruttor Thos; Raveney Jas A; Robinson Jas; Robertson Thos; Reed G W sr; Rice Geo; Rockwood G A; Robb F; Rumage S S capt; Rutherford Saml; Richardson R; Russell Edwd P; Richards E W; Ryon Edwd; Ridgway Chas; Rose Philander; Rice N L rev; Rigg A L rev; Rudlyon B Y; Riggs B W; Reed & Page; Rando & Wilkosheskey; Raymond & Tuttle; Rogers John

S

Scribner Moses; Sprague A M; Sanderson —; Sharon John capt; Sheppard J W; Shick J P; Sawyer Henry; Scott M H; Sands Hiram; Sparks Howell; Sheehan Patk; Scolon Thos; Stevens Geo; Scott Thos W; Sarver Geo W; Sanford Thos F; Shyer Geo A jr; Sumner Geo A; Sherwood S J; Shippen Edwd; Sands R; Sewall Chas G; Scott Chas G; Sands A B; Sherwood Noah; Shinn & bro 2; Sherman B W; Scovill Alfred; Stansell J B S; Slont N; Sullivan Abner; Snow & co; Smith A B; Stiles Baxter; Stone A H; Starr, Burkett & co; Sowland B L; Smith & Prindle; Sears P W; Simmons P A; Stouff Peter; Stuff capt; Sudbury D P; Sullivan Danl; Smith E P; Stiles E V; Smith E S & J M; Stimson Enos; Stone R W; Smith Frank B; Springer Geo B; Simms Thos capt; Spear Geo; Sullivan Thos; Smith F H; Smith Harry; Smith Henry D; Stewart J R 2; Smith Jas; Sweeney Jas; Smith Jas P; Stewart J F; Smith J M; Spackerman J B; Shell Jas; Smith J E D; Sweeney John; Steele J R; Strickland John; Smith John; Sutton Wm C; Swan Wm; Steade Wm; Sullivan Mich; Sidebottom —; Smith M L; Storm Mich; Smith Wm; Stiles M S; Swirtson John B

T

Tyler Patrick; Truesdell S W; Thomas L M; Thompson Mich; Thomas William; Tallmage Wm J; Thomas Wm A; Taylor William; Taylor Joseph; Trumbley Jos; Taylor John 2; Tryon Joseph; Tiffany Joseph H; Tiedler Michael; Terry Jerome; Tucker Israel; Tyler J W; Thompson H W; Thompson capt; Thompson H D; Thompson H W; Tomkins Theo; Tabor Thomas S; Taylor Thomas; Thacher Geo W; Truesdell G J; Tealor S B; Thayer Frank; Taylor Frank; Tomkins Edw A; Toucey E N; Try or E G; Taylor Robert; Taggart Robert; Toucey E J; Thomas Rich M; Thomas Robert; Tappan must E; Trumble prof; Tongs Phillip; Taylor Chas G; Thompson Chas; Tuttle A S; Todd Watkins & co

V

Valen W A; Vinton Wm; VanBorne W S; Vottmer Wm; Valentine John; Vail Franklin; Vanbrocklin Danl; Veniil Dennis; VanDoren C S dr; VanDoren R V; Varney M L

W

Williams mr; Woodruff Wm P; Wyse Wm; Woubster W; Woodward W; Wood Wm; Woodruff John; Wilber Jno B; Woodworth Jonah 2; Woodbridge Jno rev 2; Wright Jas H; Wilder J R; Worlel Henry; Willis Hugh; Worden Henry C; Webster H C; Worden George; Wilcox Timothy; Woods G W; Wilkins Geo; Wooster Geo W; Woodson Geo T capt; Williams T G; Williams Steph; Williams Seneca; Wilber S; Willard Saml; Williams Fres; Wood Chas W; Whitney & Kimball; Wood Clorley W; Williams Chas P; Woods Patrick; Wilson & bros; Woods Barttell; Wright & Rawson; Wilson Owen; Wiggins Dean & co; Wiggins mr; Whiteley M; Weadley Wm; Wodsworth Wm; Weeks W Henry; Webb W D; Wadham Jno H; Well John; Wayman John; Whitney Jno N; Webber J; Wells Jas M; Whitlow Jas; Walk J J; Webber J A; Weatherly J L; Walsh Lake; Walsh James; Walpole J D; Wells J H; White Jas W; Ward Henry T; Wilson Chas; White Hy C capt; Whiteside Thos; Wellous Geo P; Walsh T R; Walker S; Whipple S M; Walply S; Whitsel Silas B; Weckerly Robt; Whitcomb Emogine; Wheelock E M; Wantlad Robt; Watson E D; Warner Ezra J; Welton Ed; Wells David; Welch D C; Wallin C C; Wererer & Reed; Wheeler Chas N; Wesley Chas W; Wadsworth Chas; Walsh Peter; White Nicholas; Watson N M; White A H; Washburn & bro; Ward Stanford & co; White & bro; White & Bishop 2; Warner Harry

Y

Youngs Philip; Yeeger C & co

Z

Zittel Henry D

Initials.

M S G... See Wabansia Lodge.... Agt of Johnson, Fry & co, 126 South Clark st.... Ed National Banner, 89 Jackson st.... Cook's Evaporator.... G & B, S M co, 115 Lake st.... G W B.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 2 cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M. 6x12 J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

General Notices.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 at 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 186 South Water street, Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. [my14-r398-3w] G. B. COOK.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my8-r160-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

$500 TO LOAN FOR ONE year at 10 per cent interest, payable in Chicago. Good real estate security required. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M. to CLARKSON & TREE, Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street. my18-r404-3t

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my15-r380-2w

A NEW FIRE PROOF SAFE. Superior to all others. THE MARLAND PATENT. Call and examine it at 46 State street, Chicago. my15-r389-1m A. M. DAVIS, Agent.

THE OLD TRINITY CHURCH, corner of Clark and Madison streets, can be rented for lectures, concerts, panoramas, or other respectable amusements, at reasonable rates and upon application to the undersigned, Agent for the Trustees. JAMES C. FARGO, my12-r261-1w Cor. Lake and Dearborn sts.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants and Commission Agents, have removed to 20 Dearborn street, next door to the American Express Company's Office. my16-r405-1w

GREAT BARGAIN.—I will sell 78 feet of ground on North Clark street, with a neat Cottage; also, large Store with Dwelling over Store, for $4,000. $2,000 down and $2,000 in two years, with interest. Property will rent for $420 per annum. my16-r412-1w MYRON L. PEARCE, 173 State-st.

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss Ada L. Hoyt, Test Medium, continues to give sittings for the investigation of these phenomena, at the residence of her father, No. 204 South Madison street, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Public Circle on Wednesday evening. [my3 r76 2w]

PATENT AGENCY AND WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to procure Letters Patent for all new and useful inventions and to collect BOUNTY AND PENSIONS for all entitled to the same. Our business in Washington will be done by The very best Patent and War Claim Lawyers there. Patronage solicited. Send for circular (enclosing postage stamp) giving complete information. Address AKIN & CO., No. 114 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Box 2026. Refer to F. W. Cake & Co., Chicago; Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. my17-r449-1m

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. ALLPORT will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M., TO CONSULTATIONS, At which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. He will be very glad to economize in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request. May 16th, 1862. my15-r374-3m

SELECT ACADEMY.—Mr. Jones has commenced his Summer Term, to continue till the first of August, when there will be a vacation of one month. Instruction in all the English Branches, and the French Language; also, in Mathematics and Book-Keeping, by double and single entry. Tuition very low. Room 31 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. my18-r430-3t

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS. 50,000 HICKORY HOOPS, Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, for sale cheap. Inquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop corner of Michigan and Pine streets. Post Office Box 5823. my17-r440-2w

CAUTION.—My wife, Lydia Moody, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. THOMAS MOODY. Barrington, May 12, 1862. my14-r349-3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Wm. D. Hoffman are requested to call at the OFFICE OF WM. CLINGMAN and settle and save cost and further trouble. Wm. Clingman Assignee of Wm. D. Hoffman. my3p775-2w

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, With views of all the principal battles, incidents and men. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. my14-p9-3m

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron, Hard, Soft and Extra Strong, For sale low to close consignment by F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. my14-r327-1m

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers. my2-r31-1y

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. TREBURY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3882 ap6-1a

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, ap3-1y 136 Lake street.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING. No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill. mh18-r96-3m

BAGS.—5,000 new Gunny Bags, for sale by M. T. RICE, my15-r318-1w No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street. J. P. CLARKSON. [mh31-n906-1m] LAMBERT TREE.

CLOVER SEED.—A lot of prime CLOVER SEED, Just received and for sale low to close. WILLIAM H. RICE, my16-r429-3t No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH,

1C	10x14	Best	Charcoal	Tin	$9.25
1X	"	"	"	"	11.25
1C	Roofing	"	"	"	9.00
1X	"	"	"	"	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION. A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices, TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. my8 Corner of State and Lake streets.

ENOCH WOODS. (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ap6-p87-1y

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.— GLUE, Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses. Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones, At wholesale and retail. Office, 80 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 3422. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, mh31-n904-3m Successor to Wahl Bro

Wholesale Houses.

FROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL For Nett Cash Only.

100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling CHOICE NEW STYLES
Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valentias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.

LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.

NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also, PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. mh30n840 3m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS PURCHASING BOOTS AND SHOES, WILL FIND AT Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,

A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good Custom-Made Work, For those who want such, and also a large supply of CHEAPER GRADES Which we will sell at Auction Prices for Cash.

Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS. my16-r415-3m

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, 87 South Water Street. WM. D. HARRIS, Successor to Rockee, Innis & Co., and Alson Ward, Jobber and Wholesale dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., —Also— Tanners and Soap-Makers Stock. Linseed Oil, Paints, Varnishes, etc., At Lowest Market Rates. [my17-r447-1m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [no27-h59-1y]

FENCE WIRE. AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St. ap28 p833-3m

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING.—This is quite new and incomparably the best and cheapest Ruffling in the market, and is imported only by us. MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, Ladies and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Collarette and Magic Ruffling, Tatting and Tape Trimming, Ladies Paper Collars, Worsteds, Canvas and every kind of Embroidery material. Ladies are requested to examine our new JENNY LIND CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS. SUTTON & BURKITT, fe26-n127-3m 41 LASALLE STREET.

ENGLISH BUNTING, Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inch., BY PIECE OR CASE, Now in store and constantly arriving. For sale by GEO. E. SPARROW, No. 12 Dey street, New York. Orders by mail punctually attended to. my12-r306-2w

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts. Jan. 28, 1862. NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862. MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 BROADWAY: GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly Yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED. GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO. NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862. MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and WAS RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. fe-h195-1y

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, Will be dispatched from NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 31st.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
1st Cabin.........................$95 to $135.
According to accommodation.
Suites of rooms for families, including Bath and Sitting Rooms can be engaged. Plans of the cabin may be seen at 17 Lake street. Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve, half fare. Infants free.
3rd Cabin.........................$30 and $50.
According to accommodation, including cooked provisions.
Children under eight, half fare, and under twelve months, five dollars.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

FREIGHT TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS. For passage or freight apply to JAS. WARRACK, 17 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Gen'l Agents, New York. my15-r381-1w

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. ap25-p785-6m

ILLINOIS CLARET WINE— $2.00 per Gallon. 50 cts per Bottle. Warranted pure, and better than the imported. Manufactured by us exclusively for medicinal purposes. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 92 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted. The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds. No bid will be entertained when not accompanied by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm. Bids to be addressed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

We ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid. my14-r321-1d

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1, 1862. In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing one year, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1862, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1863.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS I.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS II.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

[Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the great weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.]

CLASS III.

600 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS IV.

7,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS V.

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS VI.

1.	1,500	reams	quarto-post writing paper,	10	by 16	in's
2.	2,000	do	cap	do	13	by 16¼	do
3.	100	do	demy	do	16	by 20½	do
4.	1,000	do	folio-post	do	17	by 22	do
5.	100	do	medium	do	18	by 23	do
6.	50	do	royal	do	19	by 24	do
7.	50	do	super-royal	do	20	by 28	do
8.	50	do	imperial	do	22½	by 31	do
9.	100	do	double cap	do	16	by 22	do

CLASS VII.

1. 6,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
3. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
4. 343 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
5. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration which do not substantially agree therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in Washington city (except that in class 1, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York), in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper." ap28-p826-1tw9w

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. mh28-r855-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, no24-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS— For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line, at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior Michigan and all other orders solicited. J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake-st. cor. Desplaines. jy16

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street. no19

Saginaw Salt.

EAST SAGINAW SALT.—Received this day, four thousand barrels Fine Salt from East Saginaw, Michigan.

This salt is very highly recommended for its cleanliness and purity, by all who have used it during the two years since the salines of Michigan have been worked. It is entirely free from the sulphate of lime found in common fine salt ordinarily. R. McCHESNEY, No. 2 Pardee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells sts.

Extracts from the first Biennial Reports of the Progress of the Geological Survey of Michigan, made to the Governor December 30, 1860, by Prof. A. Winchell, State Geologist:

"If the geological indications on which I found my opinions are not fallacious, we have the most magnificent salt-ferous basin upon the continent, east of the Mississippi. As might be expected, too, the strength of the brine is proportioned to the extent of the basin." —[Page 153.

"The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company are engaging vigorously in the manufacture of salt. The quality of the salt produced is unsurpassed either in chemical purity or preservative qualities. Several of the most extensive fisheries upon the lake shore, having given it a thorough trial, pronounce it more economical, (in quantity required,) safer and better than the Onondaga fine salt. It is equally commended by butchers. For butter it has been tested both in our own State and Orange County, New York, and pronounced not at all inferior to the famous Ashton salt." —[Page 173.

To the Board of Directors of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:

GENTS—I have been familiar with the details of the fisheries of Saginaw Bay, Thunder Bay and Lake Huron for many years. During the past year a very large amount of fish, packed in the salt of your manufacture, both coarse and fine, has passed through my hands for sale to the Cleveland market and it has uniformly opened in excellent order. There are now before me inspection bills from Cleveland 1862 packages, and in the lot but two packages of sour or rusty fish. From my knowledge of the success of your salt in curing fish I feel warranted in saying that it is entirely reliable for the purpose. W. L. P. LITTLE.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of Feb. 10, 1862, says: "The purity and excellence of the article creates for it a steady demand in this city, and in the Upper Lake country. The East Saginaw Company, previous to the close of navigation manufactured about 24,000 barrels, about 7,000 of which were sold in Detroit, where as a merchantable article, it ranks with the best Onondaga salt, and is preferred by some."

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Toledo, says: We are led to the conclusion that eventually all the beef pork, etc., packed west of Lake Erie, will be laid down in Saginaw salt."

DETROIT, March 29th, 1862.

H. C. Potter, Esq., Superintendent East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:

DEAR SIR:—During the past Summer, Fall and Winter, we have sold some eight thousand barrels of your "Saginaw Salt," and have never had complaint of a BARREL of IT. On the contrary, three-fourths of our customers have written us to send them the Saginaw Salt if we had it, as we were selling the Salina Salt at the same time for which reason we have all confidence in it, and expect to sell this year 3,000 barrels or more of it, and congratulate you upon your complete success in its manufacture. Yours respectfully, WILLIAMS & CO., Salt Dealers.

CHICAGO, January 16th, 1862.

H. C. Potter, Esq., East Saginaw:

DEAR SIR:—From what experience we have already had we think your salt superior to any that comes to this market. Yours truly, ap25-p734-1m [Signed] DOW, QUIRK & CO.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, for ten select lads who are expected to enter the School under twelve years of age, but can remain as indefinite time after that as desired. Specific terms will be promptly sent, with reliable reference, to any one who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Post Office Box 1482, Chicago, Illinois. my8-r64-3w

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Classes, on Sept. 18th, 1862. The College has two very extensive buildings, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $150,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and daily other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dressed in uniform. Terms—$170 per school year, including board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, lighting, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 50 boarders under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, ----- $200,000. DIRECTORS: [illegible] BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M. my22 C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF TIME! On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, trains will leave Chicago: Express at 7:15 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Accommodation at 4:30 P. M. daily, Saturday excepted. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M. TRAINS ARRIVE AT CHICAGO: Express at 8:30 A. M. Accommodation at 11:35 P. M. my22 W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. On the opening of navigation, A FIRST CLASS STEAMER Will leave our Dock for the various ports on Lake Superior, calling at Mackinaw and Sault St. Marie. Sailing days will be given hereafter. A. HARVEY & CO., ap14-p308-6m 226 and 232 South Water street.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago. [ap4-p53-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line. Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. ap4-p54-3m

Legal Notices.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Thomas Smull vs. William Colby, Albert C. Ellithorpe and Timothy Wright.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, and a Special Commissioner appointed by the Court in the above entitled cause, to make the sale herein advertised, will, in pursuance with the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, on Block thirty-nine (39), Old Town, in the City of Chicago, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain tract of land, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known and described as Block one (1), in J. S. and E. Wright's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section twelve (12), in Township thirty-nine (39), north Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten 13-100 acres, more or less, including half streets. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner. Chicago, May 14th, 1862. my15-r375-1d

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by T. B. Carter to me, July 19th, 1861, to the following lots, pieces and parcels of lands, with improvements thereon, viz.:

1st. Assessor's Subdivision of S. ½, S. E. ¼ section 30, township 39, range 14 east.

2d. Lot 1 in Block 13, with house thereon, in town of McLean, McLean county, Illinois.

3d. Lot 3 in Block 2, with house thereon, in town of Caledonia, Boon county, Illinois, on which is a mortgage to School Commissioners of $20.

4th. The S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Section 1, town 31, N. range 14, East, 40 acres in Kankakee Co., on which is a mortgage for about $600.

5th. Lots 31 of lots, in Block 66 and sub lot 10 of lot 4 in Block 78 in the School Section Addition to Chicago.

6th. Lots 233, 237 and 62, in town of Lake Forest.

And will also sell at the same time and place, all the notes in my hands that were not sold on the second day of May last. JAMES CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, May 11th 1862. my 6-r224-1m

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Summer Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block number twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), North of Range thirteen (13) East of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringgold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringgold Place four hundred and five and four-tenths of a foot (405 4-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot (55 4-10 ft.) west of the centre of the east track of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; thence north in a line parallel with said east track four hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths feet (447 3-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet (55 4-10 ft.) west of the east track of said Railroad; thence west along the south line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-six and six tenths feet (276 6-10 ft.) to a stake; thence south along the east line of Calumet avenue four hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths of a foot (447 3-10 ft.) to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets, three and three hundred forty-eight one thousandths acres (3 348/1000 acres). Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to any lands lying east of the premises above described and westerly of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of suit. SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs. Chicago, May 13th, 1862. my14-r332-4d

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrenius Beers and Mary, his wife, did, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1854, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Jabez K. Botsford, a certain Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid upon the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain bond for the penal sum of sixty thousand dollars, given by the said Cyrenius Beers to the said Botsford, which bond is more particularly mentioned and described in said Mortgage, which mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 61 of Mortgages, Page 563.

The condition of the said bond being "that whereas the said Jabez K. Botsford is bound, as surety for the above bounden, Cyrenius Beers to W. L. Newberry on a note for ten thousand dollars, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum; also, to D. H. Johnson on a note for five thousand dollars, with interest as aforesaid; also, to Harriet Beers, on a note for three thousand dollars, with interest as aforesaid; also, to James Carter on a note for four thousand dollars, with interest as aforesaid; also, to the Branch Bank of Indiana, at South Bend, on a note for three thousand dollars with interest as aforesaid; also, to the Firemen's Insurance Company on a note for three thousand dollars, with interest as aforesaid; also, to George Cobb on a note for five thousand dollars with interest as aforesaid, making in the gross the sum of twenty-nine thousand three hundred dollars, besides interest due and to grow due on said notes, on all which indebtedness the said Botsford is only surety for said Beers.

Now, if the above bounden, Cyrenius Beers, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid the aforesaid notes and interest thereon respectively at the maturity thereof and shall save and keep harmless the said Jabez K. Botsford, his executors and administrators from all and any liability for and on account of his being surety as aforesaid, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue."

And whereas it was provided in and by said mortgage, that if default should be made by the said Beers, his heirs, executors and administrators, in the payment of the said notes and interest, or either of them, either of principal or interest, in the condition of the said bond mentioned, or in the performance of any of his covenants therein contained, by reason whereof the said Botsford, as surety, should have to pay the same, or any part thereof; then and in that case it should be lawful for the said Botsford, from time to time, as he should pay any of said indebtedness in the condition of said bond mentioned, after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the City of Chicago aforesaid, sixty days before the day of such sale, to sell the premises hereinafter described, or so much thereof as would be necessary to reimburse himself for all moneys paid, and interest thereon, with all costs and expenses of advertising and selling said property, together with all right and equity of redemption of the said Beers and wife, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the north door of the Court House, said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said indebtedness, mentioned in said bond by the said Beers; and the said Botsford, surety as aforesaid, has in consequence of such default of the said Beers been obliged to pay and has paid of the said indebtedness and interest, mentioned in said bond, to the amount of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-three and eighty-six hundredth dollars, viz.:

To the Firemen's Insurance Company, Principal and Interest	$3,121.29
Branch Bank of Indiana, principal and interest	4,014.57
Geo. Cobb, Principal and Interest	1,898.00
Jas. Carter, Principal and Interest	4,110.00
W. L. Newberry, Principal and Interest	10,000.00
	$21,843.86

Now, therefore, in pursuance of and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested in and by said mortgage, I shall on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1862, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, subject to the previous mortgages thereon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse the undersigned the amount by him so paid, interest and costs, viz: The west half of the east twenty (20) feet of Lot five (5) in Block sixteen (16) Original Town of Chicago; also the east eight and eight tenths (8 8-10) feet of Lot four (4), and all of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block eight (8), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago; also Lot eight (8), in Block two (2), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago; also Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-three (23) and twenty four (24), in Block one hundred and thirty five (135) in School Section Addition to Chicago; also Lot two (2), in Block seventeen (17), in Fractional Section Fifteen Addition to Chicago; also the north thirty (30) feet of Lot three (3) in Block seventeen (17), in Fractional Section Fifteen Addition to Chicago; also the south west fractional quarter of Section Township thirty-eight, north, range fourteen east, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Cyrenius Beers and wife, their heirs and assigns, of, in and to the aforesaid premises. And every part thereof. JABEZ K. BOTSFORD, Mortgagee. HORNER & PECK, Attorneys. CHICAGO, May 5, 1862. my6-r90-1d

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated ... executed by Morris Myerhoff and ... recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 35 of Mortgages, Page 224, will, by reason of default by the said ... in the payment of the promissory note ... said Mortgage, sell at public auction ... door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid on the 4th day of June, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon ... all of Lot ... in Block two (2), in ... [illegible] SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee. Chicago, May 5d, 1862. my5 r56 1d

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, for cash, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to wit: Four Frame Two-story Dwelling Houses ... with the two lots ... [illegible] ... JOHN JONES, Chicago, May 14, 1862. Guardian of F. W. Bonner. my14-r342-4d

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. Office and Residence No. ... West Randolph street ... [illegible]

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Ruttan's Patent Air Heaters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars of the latest improvement will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes. Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 8:30 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 12:45 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. E. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with train for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 12:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman street. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:45 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:35 A. M., Albany 9:50 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:45 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:30 P. M., Albany 9:50 A. M., New York 10:30 A. M., Boston 2:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago 8:30 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:35 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, DUBLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:15 A. M. and 9:0 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at 9:45 A. M. my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.) 7:30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati at 9:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Pequa, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburgh, and points on the Ohio River. Through Tickets to all the above points can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 133 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Richmond, Ind. SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves at 8:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) arrives at 7:00 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation Train leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express 9:30 A. M.; Through without change of cars. Night Express 9:30 P. M. Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Trains arrive at 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 4:30 P. M. Trains arrive, Day Express 4:45 P. M., Night Express 6:00 A. M.; Through trains arrive at 6:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: 7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 4:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. Arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown in trains leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. W. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (438 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience ... [illegible] ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—[illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862.

THE CITY.

NEW BOOKS.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received "Artemus Ward, his Book," with many comic illustrations—"Why Paul Terroll Killed his Wife," Leslie's Magazine for June, &c., &c.

ARTEMAS WARD. HIS BOOK—Just published, and received by John W. Norris, 102 Madison street. This work has been long looked for and will no doubt have a great sale. It is got up in neat cloth binding and retails for one dollar.

ARTEMUS WARD'S BOOK.—"Artemus Ward, His Book," with many illustrations, and "Why Paul Ferroll Killed His Wife," a sequel to "Paul Ferroll," have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

SOCIABLE.—The regular monthly sociable of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur at their rooms in the M. E. Church Block, Monday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend. The Board of Managers will hold an extra meeting at 7 o'clock of the same evening.

☞ "Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife," is the *strange* title of a *strange* story just received by J. W. Norris 102 Madison street. This is a sort of sequel to Paul Ferroll, that was published some time since and created so much excitement. Price in paper covers, 50 cents, in cloth, $1.00

CORRECTION.—The omission of a dot Saturday in an item relative to the Midcap case, made us say that the jury had brought in a verdict adverse to the defendant, Samuel T. Foss, Esq., assessing damages at *one hundred dollars*. It should have read *one dollar*, which of course is equivalent to an acquittal.

MEETING OF THE FEMALE NURSE ASSOCIATION.—A full meeting of the Board of the Chicago Female Nurse Association is earnestly requested at the Sanitary Commission rooms this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. Applicants will be examined and received at the same time and place.

☞ Ladies have you seen these new French sacques at Striker & Co.'s, 141 Lake street? If not go, and look at them forthwith, and then buy one, as they cannot fail to suit. They are also daily in receipt of new styles of dress goods of the best designs in market. Any one wanting dry goods cheap, will do well to read their advertisement and then go and see them. Make a note of it.

STRAWBERRIES.—John Wright, the popular restorateur, No. 83 Clark street, is receiving strawberries in large quantities daily. He is serving and will continue to serve them during the season, large, round, luscious fellows, as big as a lady's thumb, and smothered in pure cream, a dish fit for the immortals. His berries are unusually handsome for this early time in the season.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORKS.—From Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. we have copies of Mrs. Stowe's new volumes "Agnes of Sorrento" and "The Pearl of Orr's Island." Both have been eagerly awaited by hosts of her admirers, and will be read by thousands, their welcome scarcely dimmed by the publication of each in the serial form.

MOSQUITO NETS.—Any benevolent parties having second hand mosquito nets which they can spare, would confer a blessing upon the suffering soldiers by donating them. The hospital boat City of Memphis is destitute of these necessary articles, and in consequence the sick suffer terribly from mosquitoes. An estimable lady of this city is going down the river on Monday and will take charge of any nets that may be left for that purpose with Rev. E. B. Tuttle, No. 96 Franklin street.

A NEW DODGE BY SECESSION WOMEN.—It is reported to us from a reliable source, that several female traitors in this community, of high social station, deeply sympathizing with their fellow traitors at Camp Douglas, recently disguised themselves as peddlers, and attempted to gain admission into the camp to convey money and delicacies, as well as female sympathy to them. Of course they were refused admittance, and their pretty little plot was spoiled.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending May 17, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street, Chicago:

May		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	" 11	58	70	62
Monday,	" 12	64	82	75
Tuesday,	" 13	70	81	48
Wednesday,	" 14	48	52	49
Thursday,	" 15	62	74	67
Friday,	" 16	68	81	70
Saturday,	" 17	69	73	73

THEATRE—MISS HOSMER'S BENEFIT.—No occasion should prove more attractive to the patrons of McVicker's Theatre than the benefit of Miss Jennie Hosmer, which takes place on this (Monday) evening. Aside from the excellent selection of pieces, her own merits as an actress should secure a full house. She has rendered herself a general favorite, and theatre-goers should not let this occasion pass without giving substantial evidence that her exertions to please are appreciated. Read the advertisement in another column, and then secure your seats.

COTTON SEED.—An abundant supply of the upland Tennessee Cotton Seed has been forwarded to the station agents of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was obtained by the Government agent, Mr. Donahue, and the cost to those ordering it will only be the sacking and freight. A bushel of seed weighs only twenty-two pounds, and will plant from two to four acres. The seed can be sent by mail for sixteen cents a pound, in papers of a half pound each. Those wishing small lots should send stamps to the agents for the seed.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—L. B. Platt & Co., 65 Randolph street, have put us most sweetly in their debt to the extent of a basket of delicious strawberries from the well known gardens of Mr. Colby, at South Pass, Ill. Both in size and flavor they will compare favorably with any ever before offered in the market at this time of season. All who intend to invest in Dr. Johnson's favorite strawberry will do well to call as above. Messrs. Platt & Co. deal largely in fruit of all kinds, in its season, and will be prepared this week to furnish large or small quantities of strawberries, to suit customers.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.—A house on Sedgwick street, belonging to Mr. William Weisenbacher, a member of the Great Western Band, was smashed into a complete wreck day before yesterday. The house was of one story, and was in the progress of enlargement to two stories. It had been raised from the foundation to the height of ten feet, the family still occupying it, and the carpenters at work underneath, when the supports gave way, and the structure fell with a crash to the ground. The furniture and everything was broken to fragments, but the most remarkable circumstance is that no one was killed. Mrs. Weisenbacher and child were pretty severely bruised, and one of the carpenters was badly hurt; but his injuries will not prove fatal.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—The final interment of the remains of Daniel R. Farnham was made yesterday afternoon on a beautiful plot of ground in Graceland Cemetery, donated by the company to Mrs. Farnham for that purpose. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Rev. Mr. Brooks. A handsome monument from the Chicago marble works was upon the ground, ready to be erected over the grave, bearing the following inscription: "DANIEL R. FARNHAM, private in Company A, Chicago Light Artillery; killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6th, 1862; aged 28 years, 2 months and 7 days. This monument is erected under the auspices of the Chicago Literary Union, of which he was a member, as a token of his many virtues. He was a patriot, a soldier and a Christian."

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.—These war times have had a marvellous effect upon the equestrian art, and the horsemen and horsewomen are out by troops and squadrons of an evening, or in the morning. The saddlers know this well, for their trade is profiting thereby. Denison Horton, one of the oldest in his branch of business in Chicago, at his new store on Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, has a choice and complete assortment of whatever gear pertains to horsemanship, gentlemen and ladies' saddles, bridles, &c., in every variety, and made to order by the best workmen. This hint is a seasonable one, but that is quite otherwise which pertains to Mr. Horton's trade all the year round in harnesses of all styles and prices, from the Empire City turn-out to the tackle for the farm wagon, or mule team. Mr. Horton is one of our old citizens, and deserves the success he has won.

To Disabled Soldiers.

For the convenience of all parties Dr. Wm. Winer, Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, hereby announces that he will be at 48 Clark street, room No. 5, from four to five o'clock Wednesday and Thursday of each week until further notice, for the purpose of examining disabled furloughed men deserving certificates from him.

Resolutions of Respect.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the resolutions passed by the bar meeting in respect to the death of the late lamented Carlos Haven, were presented by Daniel McIlroy, Esq., and ordered spread upon the records. In this connection, Hon. Judge J. M. Wilson paid the following tribute to the memory of the deceased:

Carlos Haven was a man of unassuming manners, and to the world he did not appear to be possessed of high ability, yet he *was* possessed of such ability. During the time I have sat upon the bench, I have on several occasions presided in capital and other cases, where he was opposed by the oldest and among the ablest men in the profession; men of the highest reputation as lawyers; but I think I do them no injustice in saying Mr. Haven was fully able to sustain the position assigned to him in the prosecution. Owing to the peculiarities of his character he was not appreciated by the public at large as being a man of ability, but only by the profession; yet he had a hold upon the public heart and a feeling of respect which was very remarkable. I doubt whether the news of his death fell upon the hearts of any of those that knew him, without causing sincere regret. To speak of him in this light, regarding his abilities, is far from presenting a fair portrait of the man. His success did not arise from any of these things singly, but from the combination, the harmonious combination of them all. This was the charm of his character—that he was intellectual and strongly moral in all his feelings, views and actions. He presented as a whole that remarkable combination which is sorarely found among men. As a general rule, men who were eminent in one part of their character were deficient in another, so that a particular ability in one direction usually resulted in what we call "an eccentric man." But in him all things were so harmonious, that you viewed him in all respects without feeling that there was anything at all more to desire.

As to the particular position in which he was placed as Prosecuting Attorney, I have gathered from what I have seen of his practice, and what I have known of the results of his practice, that he possessed those qualifications which are requisite as Prosecuting Attorney, and I never knew of but one man who possessed them in so great a degree; but one, and that was the late Wm. Ballingall, who seemed to me to have been made and expressly gotten up for prosecuting officer. These two men possessed those qualities which enabled them to prosecute so as to satisfy the public and the friends of the parties whom they convicted; and this arose from the circumstance that, whilst they made themselves masters of the law of the case, they also made themselves acquainted with the facts, and thus were enabled to judge fairly as to the merits. They never brought their power to bear to excite either the prejudice of the judge or of the jury. They never regarded themselves as *persecutors*, but, whilst they strongly opposed the guilty, they ever shielded the innocent.

It would be wrong to dismiss the matter without going further, and thus omit to name his crowning glory. He was, in addition to all I have said, a Christian gentleman, a man who performed his duty always, official, moral and social, with a view to account for it to a Higher Power. He had all the shining qualities of a Christian, and such an example as his has been rarely brought before us. In this case it is now lost to us, except by the fond memory which we may cherish toward him. It is to be hoped not only that the bar, but that all those who knew him, taking a view of his temper and position, will realize the fact that we must all leave that solemn threshold which he has passed, and take the admonition to ourselves and so act that we may be like him, prepared not only to leave this world with the satisfaction of having discharged our duty to our fellow men but are prepared to meet that solemn judgment in a higher court, which awaits us all.

The Lieut. Higgins Affair.

The subjoined letter we print upon the supposition that it will explain itself:

CAMP DOUGLAS, May 17th, 1862.

To the Chicago Tribune:

Please correct at an early day, the statement in your paper, by order of company C of the Irish Brigade, concerning Lieut. Patrick Higgins; that the said company had nothing against Lieut. P. Higgins; he was the only man who stood by them at the battle of Lexington, when some of the other officers ran. As for bravery and kindness to his men, he could not be surpassed. The brave Orderly Sergeant Piercy, who volunteered his services to blow up a powder mine in the entrenchments. If he had not, Higgins would, which was sure death to any one, when the enemy advanced. Also, the brave Sergeant Moony, who got wounded through the shoulder, because he would not leave the entrenchments until ordered by the company. The said company assembled this morning to hear of such slurrs thrown on such a brave officer as Lieut. Pat. Higgins; they this day gave three cheers for their brave officer, and regret his departure from the company. I hope we will have him again, if we ever go into an engagement.

P. H.

Important to Soldiers on Leave.

GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 17th, 1862.

Capt. J. A. Potter, A. Q. M. U. S. Army:

You will have this order published for one week in morning papers:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, May 17, 1862.

General Order No. 27.

2d. When soldiers on sick leave are ready to return to duty, they will report to the medical officer of the nearest hospital, who will give them certificates to that effect, on presenting such certificate, the Quartermaster's department will furnish them transportation to their regiments.

By command of Major Gen. Halleck.

J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Reform School Law.

As often as two or three times a year, for the last three or four years, personal rights have been claimed, denied, and contested in our Courts under the Reform School law, until the public have become, if not acquainted with the law itself, at least familiar with the inevitable features of Reform School trials. A case has yesterday been before Judge Manierre in the Circuit Court, which called out from the lawyers on both sides all their ingenuity—which received the most deliberate consideration of the Judge, and which may be held to settle the law upon the subject. We refer to the case, People *ex rel.* Patrick Finnessy *vs.* Geo. W. Perkins, Superintendent, &c. It was to recover a boy who, for vagrancy, had been committed to the Reform School. The plaintiffs claimed that the act which gives the power by which this commitment was made, is in contravention of the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that it controvenes the Constitution in three particulars: that (1) it is in violation of the proviso to the Bill of Rights, "that Justices of the Peace shall try no person except as a court of inquiry for any offense punishable with imprisonment, or death, or fine above one hundred dollars;" that (2) the act is in violation of a sec. 6 of Bill of Rights, "that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy," and of sec. 8 of the same Article, "that no person shall be imprisoned * * * or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land;" that (3) the act is in violation of sec. 1 of art. 5 of the Constitution, which vests the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. It was claimed that a judicial power unprovided by the Constitution is vested by the act in the Commissioner of the Reform School. We believe that these are the stereotype objections to the legislative enactment which created the office of Commissioner.

The argument for the defendants was made by Edward S. Isham, Esq. It was an argument of great ability and striking originality. We have reasons for stating that the Judge deemed Mr. Isham's reasoning as exhaustive of the law as applicable to this case. We can only give a naked outline of his propositions:

(1.) In regard to the first objection, it was denied that the provision of the Constitution is contravened, because the Justice does *not* "try" even "as a court of inquiry" for an offense punishable by imprisonment, death or fine, nor in fact for any offense at all. The Act of 1861, section 6, provides that when any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have brought before him any male within the ages of 6 and 17 years, which he has reason to believe is a vagrant, or destitute of proper parental care, &c., he shall transmit him to the Commissioner, and if the Commissioner find him a suitable person for the Reform School, he shall be sent there. The act in effect provides that the boy *shall not be tried* at all for the offense for which he is arrested *until* he has been before the Commissioner. If the Commissioner certify him a proper person for the school he shall *never be tried* at all for his *offense*. He is sent to the Reform School, because destitute, as the statute says, of proper parental care, &c; not as a punishment, but to supply the needed care with the hope of reform. If the Commissioner find hope of reform the crime is overlooked by the law, and the boy shall never be tried for it. In the present case the boy has never been tried for the offense for which he was arrested.

If the Commissioner be of opinion that the boy is not a fit subject for the Reform School he is to transmit him again to the magistrate or Justice, and then, and not till then, does any question arise upon the offense for which the arrest was made. If the court be not of competent jurisdiction, as was claimed in this case, an erroneous judgment upon the offense charged, would lodge the boy in Bridewell, not in the Reform School.

(2.) In regard to the second objection, it was denied that the boy is deprived of his liberty in a case in which *by any law he is ever entitled* to a trial by jury; and that he is deprived of his liberty *at all* within the contemplation of the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights asserts certain "inherent rights," as they belong to the individual at natural law. But at natural law, where the right of personal liberty is largest, it is qualified by the conflicting rights of third persons, and by the general welfare. One of the especial instances where the right is thus abridged, is when power is given to the parent over his child while within the age of discretion, to enable him to discharge the natural duty of educating and training the child, that he may be a source of benefit to the State. A boy within the age of discretion has no such right to his liberty as entitles him to grow up during that period in ignorance, idleness and vice. Natural law imposes upon the parent the duty to educate the child, and to enable him to discharge the duty, the power is given by the same law to correct and restrain his liberty for this purpose. But this power over the child grows out of the duty, and is given to enable its discharge. When, however, the reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases to act. If the parent neglect, or be incompetent, to discharge the duty of properly training the child, the law may take away the power thus neglected or abused, and may vest it elsewhere. This is what is done by the statute. It takes away the power of the parent, when the reasons fail for which it was given, and vests it in the Superintendent of the Reform School. This boy is held under the same law, by the same power, with the same right of restraint, and for the same purpose of education, as he was previously held by his parent. It is not a case in which one is entitled to trial by jury any more than when deprived of the same liberty by the parent. When boys reach the legal age of discretion, they are emancipated from the school as they would have been from their parents. Blackstone complains that the right of taking from parents this power over their children when they fail to exercise it for the purposes designed, has not been sufficiently exercised in England, but commends the statute by which "the children of the poor are taken off the hands of their parents, and placed out by the public" as apprentices—but the right has always been exercised to its full extent by our legislatures. It is in the exercise of this right that this commitment was made. The Superintendent of the Reform School, like the teachers in the public schools, stood in *loco parentis*, and give to the boy that training, which the State requires but the parent failed to give, and it is not a case in which the right of trial by jury existed. But still further—it is denied that this boy has been deprived of his liberty at all—within the contemplation of the Constitution. A child within age is entitled to his liberty, subject at natural law to this right of restraint for the purpose of his education. Until a child within age has been deprived of his liberty to a greater extent than is required for this purpose his right of personal liberty has not been interfered with within the contemplation of the Bill of Rights.

(3.) In regard to the third objection it was denied that any judicial power whatsoever is vested in the Commissioner by this act. The act requires that some "proper and discreet person" "examine the boy," to learn whether he is in need of "proper parental care," so to be a "fit subject for the Reform School." It is an act of judgment, but not a "judicial act."

The Court substantiated these positions of Mr. Isham, by deciding the case in favor of the defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 376—Chancery—Samuel P. Bennett et al vs Andrew M. Haines et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, M. C. Bostwick, Esq., Commissioner authorized to take proof and to examine the defendants at Galena, in this case, entered order as furnished. No. 251—Chancery—Ashael Emigh vs Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; case taken under advisement. The argument in this case occupied nearly all the time in the Court yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judges Higgins, Goodrich and Wilson*.—No. 350—William James et al. vs. A. Stratton et al.; motion for a new trial by plaintiffs overruled, and judgment on verdict of debt, $1,800, discount one cent; defendant enters exceptions, and ten days time given to file bill of exceptions.

Daniel McIlroy presented the resolutions of the Chicago Bar upon the death of Carlos Haven, and on his motion, it was ordered that they be entered at large on the events of the Court.

There was very little business done in the Courts yesterday. The room occupied by the Circuit Court of Cook County has been under repairs for several days, but now is in fine condition, and will be occupied by the Court on Monday.

PICTURE SALE.—Gentlemen who purchased pictures at our sales at 64 Dearborn street, and not delivered, are requested to call on Monday early as possible and take them away, as the owners don't feel able to incur any further expense.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & CO.

Closing of Mails.

Until further notice, mails will close at the Chicago Post Office as follows:

	Trains Depart.	Mail Closes.	Tr'ns Ar.
Mich. Southern	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Mich. Central	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Pitts. & Ft. W.	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Milwaukee	9.15 A. M.	8 A. M.	11.30 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
Northwestern	9.15 A. M.	8 A. M.	10 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
Galena & Chi.	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	5.45 A. M.
" "	9.25 P. M.	7 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Dixon Air Line	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
"	9.45 P. M.	8 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
Burlington & Q.	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	7 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
Rock Island	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
St. Louis	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	4.35 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
Ill. Central	7.15 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
"	3.30 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	11.55 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS for Eastern cities and Canada close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6 P. M. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the Chief Clerk's room (up stairs) after 5.30 P. M.

CANADA EXCHANGE MAILS close daily at 5.30 P. M., only (with supplemental mail at 6 P. M.).

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND PRUSSIA, by the Canadian line of steamers leaving Quebec on Saturdays, close every Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Mails for same countries by the Cunard steamer, leaving New York and Boston alternately every Wednesday, close at 5.30 P. M. every Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

MAILS BY THE HAMBURG AND BREMEN STEAMERS close daily (except Saturdays) at 5.30 P. M.

MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA via New York, close daily (except Saturdays) at 5.30 P. M.

☞ For Children laboring from cough or hoarseness, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. m&w

☞ "Yankee Card Writer," Sherman House, also orders taken in Custom House Place, next to Post Office. Samples mailed for two stamps—printed from plate $1. may13-6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. ap24-p743

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 100 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb11-ly

☞ Elder Black will preach in the Christian or Disciples' Church on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, at 10½ A. M. Subject, "The responsibility of man," and at 7¾ P. M. Subject "Faith."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

Business circles have been more busy to-day than for some time past. The movement of grain is very fair, but not what it ought to be. There is a scarcity of grain vessels, which we hope will not exist much longer. There ought to be a large fleet in to-day and to-morrow.

Exchange is in good demand to-day, but the price does not vary—par buying; ⅛ selling. Gold is as before quoted—2⅛@2½ buying; 3@3½ selling—although we have heard of purchases at higher than 3 per cent to-day.

UNITED STATES STOCK BANK.—The notes of this Bank, which is located at Sparta, in this State, are now redeemed by the Trader's Bank of this city. The last report of State Auditor Dubois developed the following condition of this Bank, according to the present cash value of its assets:

LIABILITIES.

Circulation..........$8,374

ASSETS.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, worth..........$6,650
$3,000 Illinois 6s, worth..........2,850—$9,500

Surplus..........$1,126
Or about 12½ per cent.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit threes on the Merchants' Bank of Norwich are about.

One dollar notes on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg have been extensively altered to fives and tens, and put into circulation in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Some of them may soon be offered here, and caution is therefore advised. The vignette of the genuine ones altered as above is: Females seated on each side of an anvil; with "Citizens' Bank" in a semi-circle above.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The money market remains in about the same condition as noted in our last issue. Currency is very scarce, and the supply of exchange considerably beyond the demand. The selling rate at the banks is nominally ⅛ per cent. premium, but round sums are readily obtained at ⅛ premium. The best terms drawers could make at the banks yesterday was ⅛ discount on New York sight. Gold was easier, and on large sums a concession of ⅛ from the quoted rate was generally made by dealers. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	⅛ dis.	⅛@⅛ prem.
Specie	2@2½ prem.	3 prem.
Treasury Notes	⅛@ ⅛ prem.	⅛ prem.

—*Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI—The *Gazette* of the 17th says, "There is too much money and not enough demand for it, to admit of variations in a report of the market. It is from day to day the same thing—money a drug, and good paper sought after at 10 per cent., with frequent transactions in choice names at 6 to 8 per cent. Demand Treasury Notes of the old issue, being worth ¾ prem. in New York, are carefully laid aside by bankers, and very soon none of them will be in circulation. The indications now are that the new issue will also, before long, be at a premium. They are convertible into 20 year 6 per cent. bonds, and the work of absorption begins to progress pretty freely in New York. If in our progress in the work of suppressing rebellion, no serious reverses are experienced, the time is not far distant, when demand notes will cease to circulate as a currency. This is not the result that grumblers predicted three months ago."

Stocks and Money in New York.

[From the Evening Post of 15th.]

The stock market has a firmer appearance today, but the transactions are on a moderate scale, both buyers and sellers awaiting further news from the armies in Virginia and the Southwest. In the meantime the great cheapness in money sustains prices, and we notice few stocks offering. The next turn of the market would seem to depend upon the operations of McClellan's and Halleck's armies, and any encouraging news would give prices a decided upward impulse.

The strongest department of the market is the railroad bonds, these being in urgent demand for investment. Nearly all the first-class mortgages are scarce and held above par. We notice an advance in all the issues of the Michigan Southern, Terre Haute and Alton, Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds, Hudson Thirds, Michigan Central Eighths, &c. &c.

The western stocks are very firm, owing to the enormous bread-stuffs movement. The deliveries at Chicago and Milwaukee are extremely heavy, especially at the latter port. Galena, Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island ¼@¾ per cent. higher.

Money is cheapening daily. Call loans are easily effected at 4 per cent. on good collaterals. Much of the business, however, is still done at 5 per cent.

Gold is without change—103⅛@103¼. The sales were at 103⅛. The Bears in the precious metal have considerable difficulty in making their deliveries.

The deposits of Demand Notes with Mr. Cisco, for conversion into 5-20 year stock, are quite moderate. Some of the banks and 100 coupon blanks go forward to Washington to-day. A portion of the registered have already been forwarded. An official circular giving directions in regard to the process of conversion, will soon be issued.

Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* of Wednesday gives the following statement of the relative position of Government securities:

"The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated August 10th 1861, are not fundable into stock, but are receivable for all public dues.' This fact appears on the margin of the note.

"The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated March 10th, 1862, are not receivable for Custom House dues, but are fundable into a twenty-year 6 per cent. stock; but the stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government any time after five years. This fact appears on the back of the note.

"The 7 3-10 Treasury note bonds are fundable at at the pleasure of the holder, at any time up to the day they mature, into an absolute twenty-year 6 ⅌ cent stock; or, if the holder elect, he can take the money at maturity.

"The absolute twenty-year stock is called United States sixes of 1881.

"The stock into which the demand notes dated March 10th, 1862, are fundable, is named by Secretary Chase the United States 5-20 sixes. The meaning is that they have five years to run, and they may run for some indefinite time not exceeding twenty years.

"The demand Treasury notes dated August 10th, 1861, will continue to bear a premium, being the only money, except gold, that is usable at the Custom House; and next fall or winter the premium on them will be about equal to the premium on gold, whatever that may be."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	2879	30838	....	1487	....
G & C U R R	1561	8045	8840	10110	3768	511
R I R R	600	3450	5600	....	....	....
Ill C R R	1028	3750	9180	1670	350	30
C B & Q R R	756	674	12238	367	....	....
C & N W R R	1319	2234	....	1833	960	644
A & St L R R	....	330	3150	....	....	....
Total	5264	26362	67797	13980	6565	1185

	Grass Seed lbs.	High Wns bris.	L'd. lbs.	H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	100	....	....	140	1190
R I R R	....	....	....	195	85	11900
Ill C R R	....	124	5040	150	224	2690
C B & Q R R	5710	....	....	345	505	2055
C & N W	....	45	....	....	16	....
A & St L	....	50	1665	100	336	14010
Total	5710	319	6705	790	1306	30875

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1500	35600	101350	....	15027	....
To Kingston	....	15800	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	3636	350	10735	125	....	....
To Collingw'd	2068	....	....	100	....	....
To other ports	10	....	25	....	....	....
Total	7214	51250	112110	225	15027	....

The Great Eastern was telegraphed this morning with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., reporting Flour 6c lower; Wheat, irregular and lower; Corn, quiet and steady; Beef, tending downward; Pork heavy; Lard quiet and steady. This, together with the unfavorable advices from New York, rendered the Wheat market here dull, and prices declined 1c per bushel, with sales of No 1 Spring at 79@79½c, and No 2 Spring, at 69@71½c, the latter quotation was only paid for lots in favorite warehouses; Amber Iowa Wheat was in fair demand at 83@83½c. Flour was dull and drooping, and sales could not be effected except at a decline. A scarcity of vessels rendered the Corn market dull and a decline of ¼@½c took place, sales being made at 30c for Old Mixed Canal afloat; 27c for New Mixed afloat; 28½@29c, for Old Mixed in store; 26c for New Mixed in store and 23c for Rejected in store. Oats opened steady but closed dull at 25c. Rye was in fair demand at a decline of ¼@½c; sales being made at 42½@43c in store. Barley continues dull. There is nothing doing in Provisions and the market is entirely nominal. Highwines quiet and easy with small sales at 19c

There were but few vessels in port and only three vessels were engaged; two at 7c for corn, and one at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady. Schrs White Squall and Mohegan, corn at 7c; schr George W. Holt, wheat at 7½c—all to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,264 brls; shipments, 7,214 brls. Market dull and drooping. Sales were: 100 brls "Venus" White Winter at $5.05 del; 100 brls Becker's choice Spring Extra at $4.60 del; 100 brls "Pacific" good do at $3.95 del; 600 brls mixed brands at $3.60@3.75 del; 86 brls "Prairie Queen" at $3.60 del; 200 brls "Home Mills" at $3.50 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 26,362 bu; shipments, 51,250 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales were: 4,000 bu Amber Iowa at 83c; 1,800 bu do at 83½c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 79½c; 3,600 bu do at 79¼c; 6,000 bu do at 79c; 2,800 bu No. 2 Spring at 69c; 1,000 bu do at 69½c. 5,000 bu do at 70c; 3,500 bu do at 70½c; 1,000 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do (in Munn & Scott's), at 71½c—all in store; 160 bags Red Winter at 90c on track.

CORN—Receipts, 67,797 bu; shipments, 112,110 bu. Market ¼@½c ⅌ bushel lower. Sales 10,000 bu old Mixed Canal at 30c afloat; 32,000 bu old Mixed in store at 29c; 1,500 bu do in store at 28½c; 4,000 bu new Mixed at 27c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 26c in store; 18,000 bu Rejected at 23c in store; 300 bu do at 24c on track.

OATS—Received, 13,980 bu; shipped, 225 bu. Steady. Sales 500 bu No. 1 at 25½c in store; 4,500 bu do at 25c in store; 500 bu do at 24½c in store.

RYE—Received, 6,565 bu; shipped, 15,027 bu. Declined ¼@½c. Sales 3,700 bu No. 1 at 42½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 42½c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 1,185 bu. Sales 400 bu prime at 51c del; 186 bags at 40c on track; 400 bu at same del; 400 bu at 35c on track.

APPLES—Sales 60 brls common small green apples at $2.45.

SEEDS—Receipts, 5,710 lbs. Timothy Seed quiet. Sales 10 bags at $1.30; 22 bags at $1.35. Clover Seed dull and nominal at $4.25@4.50. Hungarian Grass Seed quiet. Sales 100 bu at $1.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet and nominal at 41@42c ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—There is a fair shipping demand for fresh butter packed in firkins, and the market is steady at 7½@8½c ⅌ lb. Old Butter continues dull and unsaleable, Grease Butter is in fair demand at 5½@6½c.

MILL STUFFS—Quiet. Sales 25 tons good Middlings at $17 ⅌ ton del.

LINSEED OIL CAKE—This article is coming more into use amongst the farmers, but the demand is yet quite light at $18.00@19.00 per ton.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 319 brls. Market quiet and easier. Sales 30 brls at 19c.

POTATOES—Plenty and dull at 25@30c for common to good on track.

POULTRY—The supply is in excess of the demand and the market dull at $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz for Chickens, and 5@5½c ⅌ lb for Turkeys.

TALLOW—Firm and in good demand. Sales 9 brls Prime Country at 7½c ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 1,306 Head. The market rallied to-day from the dullness noticed at the close yesterday, and the demand from both government contractors and shippers was active and prices were very firm. The stock offered was also much better, which will in part explain the upward tendency in prices. Nearly all the good offerings were readily taken except a few which were held at extreme prices. We note the following as among the best sales:

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Groves sold to Reineman 90 head, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $47 ⅌ head.
Dowling sold to Reineman 75 head, averaging 1,326 lbs, at $3.62½.
Bowen sold to Rickwood 34 head, averaging 1,250 lbs at $3.50
Jones sold to Hutchinson 17 head, averaging 1,330 lbs, at $3.50.
Dowling sold to Huff 91 head, averaging 1,288 lbs, at $3.50
Taylor sold to Lopold 16 head, averaging 1,514 lbs, at $3.40.
Gwynn sold to Rothschild 18 head, averaging 1,191 lbs, at $3.37½.
Garst and Jiffries sole to Myers 14 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $3.30.
Baxter sold to Troiman 18 head, averaging 1,133 lbs, at $3.37½.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Henry sold to Webb (on Government account) 32 head, averaging 1,457 lbs at $3.22½.
Maxwell sold to Bowlin 31 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3.30.
Henderson sold to Henry 50 head, averaging 1,364 lbs, at $3.50.

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Orendorff sold to Rickwood 34 head, averaging 1,320 lbs at $3.50.

Included in the sales were the following:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
75	1326	$3.62½	31	1300	3.30
34	1250	3.50	14	1160	3.25
50	1364	3.50	30	1272	3.25
70	1100	3.50	13	1500	3.22½
17	1330	3.50	32	1457	3.22½
91	1288	3.50	98	1168	3.15
16	1514	3.40	12	1190	3.12½
12	1353	3.37½	12	1482	3.00
18	1191	3.37½	16	1122	2.85
18	1133	3.37½			

46 averaging 1138 lbs, at $40 ⅌ head.
60 " 1350 lbs, at $47 ⅌ head.

HOGS—Received, 790 head. The market has undergone no material change since yesterday. The receipts continue light, and prices are firm and unchanged, ranging from $2.50@2.70 per 100 lbs. Sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
48	257	$2.70	15	174	$2.55
113	229	2.60	122	182	2.55
15	180	2.60	327	178	2.50
108	167	2.60			

SHEEP—The market is quiet under light offerings, but firm and unchanged. Sales to-day were 23 sheep averaging 100 lbs at $4.00

Wool Circular for May, 1862.

S. N. Goodale, of the Cleveland Wool Depot issues the following circular:

During the ten years I have issued wool circulars, it has never been so difficult, at this season of the year, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in reference to future prices, as at the present time. However, versed in the wool trade one may have been—whatever knowledge from experience he may have derived, it is difficult to make them available in contrasting the present with past commercial transactions.

One year ago it was plain to discern that large requirements for the army, together with the scarce supply of cotton, to which I then alluded, would create an active demand for wool; now it seems quite the reverse. Our army is well supplied with clothing, many manufacturers have still large quantities of cloth awaiting Government orders. With victory pictured on every loyal banner, indicating speedy disbanding of at least one-half of this immense army, with trade to follow in the wake of the troops, many would naturally conclude that the supply and demand would be more active than during the war. This might hold good were it not for the fact that one-half of the Northern citizens are suffering from the effects of the rebellion, whilst the Southern States will remain for some time in very doubtful credit. The inference from these and other facts is, that it will be safe to sell wools at the present prices.

I hear of many lots in Ohio being contracted at prices ranging from forty to fifty cents, which would make them average forty-five cents. I presume at these prices sellers will not look for a better market, as it is plain to see prices may be lower before they are higher.

The State Agricultural Board have very generously awarded $ in first premiums on wool, and less amounts in second and third premiums, to be held in this city from the 16th to the 19th of September next. Wool husbanding has heretofore been much neglected, and it is to be hoped that wool growers throughout the United States and Canadas will respond by sending samples of their flocks. Any number desirable may be sent to my care, though not less than twenty fleeces of any one class of wools may be entitled to premiums. The first class will consist of Felting, which usually embraces the finest Saxony and Silesian, with other grades; second, Delaine Wools; third, Cassimere Wools; fourth, Combing Wools.

Dry Goods.

[From the New York Independent.]

The season is drawing to a close. Importers and all wholesale houses who do not break bulk are doing little, their sales being confined to selections of the most desirable goods, which bring good prices. Jobbers still do a fair trade, but do not replace their sales, being very cautious to avoid heavy stocks at the close of the season. Domestic cottons are very unsettled. The prospect of an increased supply of the raw material weakens the prices of all manufactured goods. The general trade in prints is very light. A few choice styles only are selling. Sprague's new styles principally command the market. Brown sheetings and shirtings are dull, without, however, any undue supply; but bleached are more abundant, and consequently much weaker in price. In woolen goods the lighter fabrics of fancy cassimeres and meltons are sought for. The near-by trade is rather active. All seasonable goods are wanted. The supply is very light both of fancy and plain woolens. The stock of cloths is being worked down from the absence of fresh supplies. Fall styles do not yet appear in any quantity or variety. The prospect is of an active demand for goods in the fall, far beyond the prospective supply.

In foreign goods there is an exceptionable demand for choice goods, chiefly British. This fancy woven goods are wanted but scarce. Black and white silk, cotton or worsted dress goods sell quickly. Saxony dress goods not so firm. Desirable styles ribbons much sought for. Delaines in moderate request. Paris shawls sell well. Cloths and doeskins are dull, but desirably styles of coatings and cassimeres are ready of sale. Black silks are advancing in price, but without sales. Auctions are drawing to a close, and are now mostly confined to undesirable goods, which are being sold in the trade. The season has yielded well, and beyond the expectations of the trade at the commencement, and far above the business of the spring of 1861. The importations for the fall will be liberal but select, and hopes are entertained that the regenerated South will be then buyers of goods again to some considerable extent.

The Cincinnati Market.

[From the Gazette of Saturday.]

The demand for mess pork has fallen off, and the market is easier. There were sales to-day of city at $11. Holders are not pressing their stocks, however. Some lots of poorly trimmed country bulk meat sold at 3½, 4¼ and 5½c, for shoulders, hams and sides. There were also sales of shoulders at 3¾c, and sides at 5¾c. The tone of the market was not strong. Bacon sides, which are in good demand from the East, sold at 6, 6⅛@6½c packed, closing firm at the latter rate. There are few out of smoke, and not a great many to come out soon. No demand for bacon shoulders. Nothing done in lard; prices tend in favor of buyers. There is not much demand for flour, but the market is steady at $4.10@4.25 for superfine. Offerings of wheat were liberal, and full prices were not so easily obtained as yesterday, but there was no decline. Corn is up to 36@37c, and oats are firm at 36c. Rye advanced to 56@57c. There is an upward movement in groceries. Sugar advanced ¼c; coffee ¼@½c; and New Orleans molasses is held at 45@36c. Consumers are buying more freely.

Detroit Grain Market—May 15.

Flour—Market (without particular change—Choice brands are firm, but ordinary are comparatively dull. Sales 125 bbls high extra at $5.00, and 50 bbls white do. at $4.75.

Wheat.—The market is somewhat unsettled on account of the decline in Europe reported by the steamer, which it is thought did not arrive in season to influence the New York market. Most of the sales on 'Change to-day were 1c above yesterday's figures. They were—A car No. 2 white at $1.08c; a car No. 1 red at $1.02c; 2 cars No. 1 white at $1.07c a car do. at $1.07c, and two cars No 2 white and a car No. 1 do., all in one sale, at $1.09c—all f. o. b.

Corn—Quiet at 35c on street, and selling at 36c, delivered in bags.

Oats—Store lots advanced 1c, being held at 32 @33c, delivered in bags, inside figure for large lots. The market is very firm, and the tendency is upward. Street price 32c.

Barley—Steady at $1.2@$1.37c per cwt.

Rye—The market has advanced to 54@55c.

Toledo Grain Market—May 15.

The receipts of grain at this port for the last 24 hours were as follows: Flour, 8,809 brls; wheat, 19,118 bu; corn, 19,920 bu. Flour—sales 43 brls extra at $4.50, 50 brls XX red wheat at $4.60. Wheat—sales 7,000 bu red Wabash at $1.00; 1,000 bu red Michigan at $1.03, 2,500 bu do at same; 1,500 bu white Michigan at $1.08; 1,500 bu red Indiana at $1.00; 300 bu red Michigan at $1.03; 1,500 bu do at $1.03. Corn—sales 11,500 bu and 5,000 bu old cord at 31½c. Oats—28c. Rye—52c. Barley—spring, 50c; winter, 55c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,281.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality...7½@8 | Ordinary......7 @7½
Medium.........7 @7¼ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 8½c. The general average of the market at full 7¼c. The most of the sales range from 7¼@8c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,778.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

This is 660 head more than last week, and 493 head more than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day, being 4,281, shows 595 head more than the average, and 453 head more than this day week.

SALES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

We give the following as the reports of sales of a portion of the droves noting first some of those considered the best in market:

T. C. Eastman & Bro. sold 70 for Israel Dalby & Bro estimated to average 8 cwt. including 13 small ones, sold at 8c ⅌ lb and $46 each. The best sold at $85, which was 8½c, and were very superior Illinois steers. They sold also for Joel Dalby & Bro. 110 Illinois steers, at 8c ⅌ lb upon 7½c cwt average, that were really very good quality.

A. M. Allerton & C. W. Conger sold three lots of excellent Illinois steers; 91 head owned by Allerton & Konkle, averaging 8 cwt, at 8@8½c, and 43 head owned by Allerton & Cheney, averaging 10 cwt, and 65 averaging 9 cwt, at 8@8½c ⅌ lb, and on the average $5 a head less than the same class sold at last week.

Simon Ulery and P. F. Carey sold 125 of Ulery and Crow's very nice Illinois steers, fed by John Crow in Sangamon County, where they averaged 1,485 lbs. They are estimated at 8 cwt net, and some of them are as good as anything in market, but it is hard to make them average 8c ⅌ lb.

Jerry Church sold 42 very good Illinois steers, bought of Rice, averaging 9 cwt, and sell at 8c ⅌ lb strong.

Henry Myers sold 65 for W. W. Morton, good, fat Illinois steers, average 8 cwt at 8c ⅌ lb.

T. & D. L. Doty sold on their own account 45 of Andrew Gillespie's drove of very good Illinois steers, average 8 cwt, at 8@8½c, and a few at 8¼c.

Teed and Wheeler sold for Geo. Reed 132 very good Illinois, average strong 8 cwt, at 8@8½c.

John A. Merritt sold John P. Alexander's drove of good 7 cwt Illinois steers an average of 8c ⅌ lb, and 38 fine large Pennsylvania bullocks for Kirwin, at not over 8c ⅌ lb on fair weight.

Henry Westheiman sold 66 good fat but coarse Illinois steers at a loss, which he bought of Tolgate at 7½c ⅌ lb at Albany, and 35 for Dauby & Co. at a loss upon offers at Albany, and 36 bought of Dr. Rosenbaum, 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, he reports selling at 7c ⅌ lb, and likely to lose $3 a head from Albany price.

Barney Bartram sold 81 head of good Illinois steers for Alexander & Cassell at $57 each, which averaged 1,950 lbs at Dunkirk, and are estimated at 7 cwt here.

S. C. Woodruff & Bro. sold 63 of L. J. Simms' 7½ cwt Illinois steers at 7½@8½c, and 90 do bought of J. Crabtree, averaging 7½ cwt, at 7½@8½c.

Shepard & Vail sold 90 for S. M. Baker good 7½ cwt Illinois steers, averaging 7½ cwt, at 7@8½c, and 15 for Weixall, Illinois distillers, 11 of them at $70, estimated 8½ cwt average, and others 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

Ben. Westheimer sold, on his own account, one lot of 60 and one of 72 Illinois, which he bought at Buffalo too high to make money, at 7½c ⅌ lb net.

Pickering, Dudley & Caldwell sold for Candeld & Powell 32 Illinois steers, av. 6½ cwt., at 7½@8c ⅌ lb; 68 for L. Caldwell, av. 7¼ cwt., at 7½@8c; 32 for Canfield & Bailey, Michigan stock, at 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

Beach & Bray sold on their own account 108 good Illinois steers, at 8 cwt., at 8c; and 67 Illinois distillers at 7@8c; 13 State oxen for Underwood, at 8c; and 18 State steers, not fat, for Swartout, at 7c; 14 for Henry, nice 6¾ cwt. Jersey steers, av. 6¾ cwt., at 7½c ⅌ lb.

Harris & Coddington sold 88 Illinois steers for Price, av. 7¾ cwt., at 8c; and 32 bought of Rice, av. 13 cwt., and sold at $62; and 50 bought of Smith & Ramsey, av. 6¾ cwt., and sold at 8¼c ⅌ lb, were good smooth Illinois steers.

Joseph H. Williams sold on his own account 121 of Belding's Illinois steers, average 7½ cwt. at 7½@8c; 29 good Kentucky steers at 8c upon 8½ cwt, which he bought at Albany of Murray; also, 30 of Bolton's Iowa steers at 8c, and 20 for Charles Loughran, superior State distillers, sold to John Harris, at $75, estimated at 8½c ⅌ lb.

A. B. Mead bought of G. M. Baker 58 good 8 cwt. Illinois steers, which hardly averaged 8c ⅌ lb.

Mead & Bloomer sold 18 of Connor's Illinois steers at 7@7½c ⅌ lb, on their own account.

Capt. Vail sold 47 Ohio and Illinois steers, bought at Albany of John Phillips and John Simonds, the Illinois steers, fair quality, at 7½c, and the Ohio lot, extra good, at 8½c.

Murray & Glover sold 50 Illinois distillers at less than 8c ⅌ lb upon 7½ cwt, which they bought here of F. Samuels; also, 63 of Beath's drove of good Illinois steers, estimated to average 7¼ cwt, sold at 7¾c ⅌ lb.

M. Louterback sold 85 good Illinois steers, bought at Albany, averaging full 7 cwt, and sell at 7¼@8c upon light estimates of weight.

Bellis & Hughes sold for G. Hays 80 Illinois steers, averaging 7¼ cwt. at 7@8c ⅌ lb very dull.

Thompson & McCaffry bought of D. K. Belding, at Albany, 51 Illinois steers, at $55, estimating them to average 7 cwt, and sold them just so they clear cost and charges.

J. C. & W. H. Hoag sold 62 Illinois steers on their own account, to average 8c ⅌ lb, which they estimate not as good as last week by half a cent ⅌ lb.

Gillett & Toffey sold 150 Illinois distillers at less than 8c ⅌ lb upon 6 cwt, which they bought of Andrew Gillespie; and 98 for John Middlewater, good 7¼ cwt Illinois steers, sold at 7½@8c.

Isaac Budlong sold 65 of Beath's good, fat, 8 cwt Illinois steers at 8c ⅌ lb.

Martin & Valentine sold Ed. Lougham & Co. a drove of good 8-cwt Illinois steers, at not quite an average of 8c ⅌ lb.

Mike Dalton sold 36 Illinois steers for F. Dunsey, at $54 each, estimated by owner at 7¾ cwt each, and by buyers and sellers at 7 cwt, meal-fed, fat, and good, and a heavy discount upon the price the owner was offered at Chicago, and again at Albany.

The Hog Market.—Receipts this week, 11,147. Quotations, $3.75@3.62½ ⅌ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3.12½@3.25 for distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market.

The market is considered slow at these quotations, and there are some 3,000 head in the pens this morning, awaiting buyers. The weather today, being cooler than yesterday, is favorable to the trade, but it is evident that the market is overstocked.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 17.—FLOUR—Market heavy, unsettled and 5c lower, with moderate demand for home consumption; sales 5,700 brls at $4.45@4.50 for super state; $4.65@4.75 for extra state; $4.45@4.50 for super western; $4.65@4.85 for common to shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing heavy with no buyers at outside quotations. Canada flour 5c lower, and closing heavy; sales of 1,100 brls at $4.65@4.80 for spring, and $4.85@5.25 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.15@4.25. Corn meal active and firm; sales of brls at $2.80@2.85 for Jersey; $3.15 for brandywine; $3.20 for March's Caloric

WHISKY—Market heavy and declining; sales 550 brls at 23c for state and 24c for western.

GRAIN—Wheat market heavy and fully 2c lower, with pretty strong disposition to realize. Sales 24,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.07; 6,000 bu Mil club at $1.12@1.12 for inferior to very choice; 14,800 bu Canada club at $1.06; 14,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.12; 36,000 bu winter red western at $1.13@$1.15, and 23,000 bu amber Mich part at $1.20 and the remainder on p. t. Peas steady with moderate demand; sales 7,000 bu common Canadian at 70c, and 5,000 bu very choice do at 78c. Rye heavy and lower; sales 4,500 bu at 76@78c. Barley dull and nominal; we notice sales of 6,000 bu barley malt at 81. Corn there is less doing out market without material change; sales 48,000 bu at 51½@53c for new mixed western; 52½@53c for old do in store and delivered; 56c for southern yellow. Oats a little firmer; sales at 39@42c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork rules heavy, but the market is without decided change. Sales of 1,310 brls at $12.50 for mess, including small parcels of extra choice do at $12.62½@12.75; $10.00@13.00 for western and city prime mess, and $9.87½@10.00 for prime. Beef continues firm, but the market is very quiet. Sales of 250 brls at $6.00@7.00 for city prime; $9.50@11.25 for city mess; $12.00@13.50 for repacked mess; $14.00@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is very light stock; market quiet and nominal at $41.00. Beef hams are active at $16.75@17.00 for western, the latter price for choice. Cut meats in good request and steady. Sales, 800 pkgs at 4½c for shoulders, and 5@6c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. We notice a sale of 80 hhds rough sides at 6½c. Lard in good demand but market steady. Sales, 1,000 brls at 7½@8½c. Butter in good demand for export and home consumption and firm for yellow, but the market for mixed colors and white is dull and prices almost nominal. We quote Ohio at 11@16c, and state at 11@19c. Cheese firm but light stock on hand; lacks business.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw, more active and firmer. Sales of 3,749 hhds at 7@8c for Cuba; 7½@8½c for Porto Rico, and 100 boxes of Havana at 7½@8½c. Refined also in good demand at full prices. Molasses firm. We notice sales of 100 hhds Barbadoes at 37c, and 41 brls and 10 tierces Cuba Muscovado at 31c.

MONEY—Abundant and easy at 3½@4½ on call. Prime paper in demand at 4@5 ⅌ cent. Sterling exchange closed dull at 113@113¼ for merchants' and 113¾@113⅞ for bankers' bills. American gold firm at 3½@3⅝ prem. California gold bars steady at 3⅛@3⅝ prem. Government stocks dull. U S 6s of '81 103⅛@103¼; 7.30 treasury notes 104⅛.

STOCKS—A shade easier and dull. C & R I 65¾; do bonds 60; C B & Q 79; C & T 46¼; G & C 73; Ill C scrip 63¾; M S gtd 56; M S 26; M C 61; Hud R R 43¾; Erie pfd 67; Erie 39¾; N Y C 89¾; Pac Mail 116; Pa Coal 86¼; Am gold 103¾; T & W 1st bonds 90¾; T H & A 2d bonds 35¾; M S 2d bonds 88; M S 1st bonds 93¾; C & N W 2d bonds 24½; U S 6s of '81 regd 104; U S 6s of '81 coupons 104⅞; do Oregon 6s yearly 103; Mo 6s 52½; Ind 6s war loan 96; Ill war loan 96¼; Cal 7s 96; N Y 6s 100; C & W 2d bonds 59; Huds 3d bonds 91.

OSWEGO, May 17.—FLOUR—steady at $4.75 for fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat closes dull. Sales, 3,800 bu choice white Canada at $1.19; 4,500 bu ordinary white at $1.06; Amber Indiana is held at $1.10 for common. Corn quiet. Old Illinois is held at 42@43c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 36c and wheat 9c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,156 brls flour, 44,000 bu wheat, and 2,400 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 70,000 bu wheat, 31,000 bu corn, and 5,700 bu rye.

BUFFALO, May 17.—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market very quiet. Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee club at 87½c; white winter Michigan at $1.16. Corn steady. Sales at 36@36½c for new, and 39½@40c for old. Oats firm. Barley better. Sales of Chicago at 66c.

WHISKY—In good demand. Sales, 500 brls at 22c—closing a shade firmer.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 12½c for wheat and 10½c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—12,000 brls flour, 64,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn. No returns from the Canal Office.

Foreign Markets.

PER GREAT EASTERN] LIVERPOOL, May 6, a. m.

Breadstuffs still declining. Provisions steady. Ashes dull. Pork 33s. Sugar firmer. Rye steady. Coffee inactive.

LONDON, May 5, p. m.—Teas tend downward. Wheat declined 2s. Sugar declining. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow quiet and steady at 46s 3d. Consols 93⅞@94; Illinois Central shares 47@46½ discount; Erie 33¾ 33¾.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO MILFORD.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, p. m.—Flour declined 6d. Wheat is dull and easier. Corn quiet and steady. Beef, declining tendency. Pork heavy. Lard quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 6, p. m.—Consols 93¾@94. American securities quiet and steady.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........May 17, 1862.

Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 40 m lumber 60 cds shingle bolts.
Prop Susquehanna, Webster Buffalo, sundries.
Brig Mohegan, Taft, 170 brls flour.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland, 65 m lumber.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland, 40 m staves.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Plumer's Pier, 100 m Staves.
Schr Maine, Stevens, Oconto, 125 feet lumber.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand Haved, 90 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Engles, Point Sauble, 450 m shingles.
Schr Eliza Sinclair, Port Huron, 50 brls flour.
Schr Cecilia, Plenipton, New Buffalo, 5 m staves, 10 cedar posts.
Schr Gem, Imbert, Muskegon, 115 brls flour.
Schr E G Grey, Dike, Brunson's Harbor. 1625 R R ties
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Grand River, 40 m shingles 900 R R ties.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 400 R R ties.
Schr Wilmington, Simpson, Cleveland, 394 tons coal.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodget, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Scow Grace A Creen, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 75 m shingles.

CLEARED........May 17.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Plumbersville.
Schr Speed, Reed, Bay de Noquet.
Schr Grace A Green, Thompson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Lady Jane, Engels, Point Sable.
Schr Elra, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Gem, Imbret, Muskegon.
Schr Frank Crawford, Gallet, Buffalo, 13,650 brls flour.
Schr E G Gray, Dike, Brunson's Harbor.
Schr Maine, Sherman, Oconto, 20 brls pork.
Schr Stampede, Wilcox, Buffalo, 18,000 brls flour.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Grand Haven.
Schr White Squall, Coyne, Buffalo, 15,500 brls flour.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodget, Muskegon.
Barque Adriatic, Miner, Oswego, 18,175 bu wheat.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 17, 1862.

PASSED UP—Props. Potomac, Evergreen City, Northern Light; schrs. Gem, Seymour, T. Perry, Emen, Cuyahoga, Mary Brown, H. C. Murray, Petrel, Philena Mills, Wm. Sanderson, Herald, Falcon, H. L. Lansing, J. Thursby, Annexation.

DOWN—Schr. Shanghae, Northern Belle, Montezuma, Granada, Enterprise, Orion, R. P. Goodell, Utica, Fairfield.

Weather pleasant. Wind southwest.

COLLISIONS.—The present week thus far has been somewhat prodigious in the way of collisions. We have already in other issues noticed some three or four, and at present as many more are at hand. The steamer Dart, which passed up Wednesday with the Great West and two others in tow, while meeting a downward bound tow in which was the bark Sonora, a short distance below the city the West and Sonora by some means came in collision, which resulted in the Sonora losing her jib-boom, bowsprit and head gear. The West's damages were trifling, as she proceeded on her voyage. The Sonora is repairing, we understand, at Malden.

The prop. Rocket, bound up, and the schr. Eclipse, bound down, collided at South East Bend, River St. Clair. The Eclipse lost her big anchor and chain, besides sustaining some damage to her bows. The Rocket was, we learn, uninjured. Neither vessel was detained in consequence.

A collision of a somewhat serious character took place on Tuesday night on Lake Huron, the particulars of which are about as follows: The schrs Wings of the Morning and Waunecan, both bound up, were towed from Port Huron by the same tug, and on arriving outside, owing to a strong head wind, were obliged to beat, or in other words, haul by the wind. After a short time had elapsed they came in stays at about the same time, when the latter vessel attempted to pass under the former's stern and while so doing the collision occurred. Both vessels were seriously damaged, and to repair either will cost not less than $600. The former has her stern and quarter literally knocked off from her, the mainsail carried away, and small boat lost. She has returned to Port Huron for repair. The latter vessel had jib-boom, bowsprit and head gear carried away, besides damage to her hull. She returned to Port Huron, where she now lies.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.—The propeller Pittsburgh, of the People's Line, left here at half-past seven P. M. on the 9th instant, and arrived from Milwaukee at 12 o'clock (noon) to-day, having made the round trip in 5 days and 6½ hours. She wooded both ways at Northport, having wooded here, on her way up, at O'Grady's dock. Her time will be found very difficult to beat.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED........May 16.

Baltimore, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Marion, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Erwin, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Abbey Sprague, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Emeline, LaSalle, 5,488 bu corn.
Edinburgh, LaSalle, 2,879 bu rye, 1,687 bu wheat, 64,360 lbs hams, 10 brls beef.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 67,500 lbs starch.

CLEARED........May 16.

Badger State, LaSalle, 10,304 bu oats.
E Burnham, LaSalle, 64,5 9 lumber.
Morris, LaSalle, 79 m lumber, 61,500 shingles, 10 m lath.
Robt Holmes, LaSalle, 44 m lumber, 16,000 ft siding, 121,500 shingles, 44,500 lath, 1,449 lbs mdze, 7 brls lime 25 brls salt, 500 lbs nails, 1,800 lbs fish, 1,485 lbs c work.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 27 brls salt, 30 brls lime, 4 brls stucco, 4 brls plaster.
Edinburgh, LaSalle, 42 m ft lumber.
E R Hooper, LaSalle, 91,436 ft lumber, 6 m siding, 7 m shingles, 14,800 lath.
Alexander, Lockport, 20 cord bark.
Pacific, LaSalle, 15 m lumber, 10 brls vinegar, 2,560 lbs mdze.
Barrington, Marseilles, 2,593 ft lumber.
Gebrattion, LaSalle, 29,274 ft lumb, 149,750 shingles.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, Rolling Screws and Bail, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power...	$ 800	20 horse power...	$1,250
8 "	900	25 "	1,500
10 "	975	30 "	1,675
12 "	1,025	35 "	1,850
15 "	1,150	40 "	2,050

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
All at very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 278. oc27-ly

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man, prepossessing in manners and appearance, of liberal education and ample fortune, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady with a view to matrimony. Address "C. J. A.," Post Office Box 1307. my17-r488-3t

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
White and Check Mattings,
(ALL WIDTHS.)
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
(Shades of any Description Made to Order.)
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES,
Ennameled Cloth and Feathers.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[no26-g65-ly]

A CARD.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS
E. G. L. FAXON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BEDDING.
On Hand and Made to Order
MATTRASSES,
FEATHER BEDS,
Bolsters,
Pillows,
Comforts,
Linen, &c.
RENOVATED FEATHERS.
The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed Ever Used,
☞ The public are invited to call and examine my stock.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.
ap7-p143-ly

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE,
NOW OPENING
For Spring Trade,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
DECORATIONS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
(ALL COLORS.)
FIGURED PAPER SHADES,
Common and Gilt.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND DRY
CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,
Fixtures,
TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
At the lowest cash prices.
PEDLARS SUPPLIED.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 2616. ap7-n477

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain.
It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best endowed Institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable.
The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence overlooking the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, excellent water, near 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the ornamental plants usually cultivated in gardens.
This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 242 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ap5-p84-6m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8.
BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE HOSMER.
Miss Hosmer respectfully announces that she has selected the following entertainment for her Benefit this evening, trusting it will be deemed worthy a liberal patronage.
A popular Drama from Dickens.
A NEW FARCE BY BUCKSTONE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 19th, will be presented the successful drama from Dicken's Work, entitled
GREAT EXPECTATIONS,
Which will be presented with all its BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS and STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Miss Haversham..........Miss Jennie Hosmer.
Joe Gargery..........Mr. McVicker.
Pip..........Mr. Myers. Magwitch..........Mr. Prior.
GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the new Farce,
THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.
Miss Jennie Hosmer, Mrs. Marble, Mr. Myers, Mr. Rainford in the principal characters.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
Special attention given to collecting the $100 Bounty now due the heirs of deceased soldiers. Arrears of Pay and Recruiting Bills, Pensions and Patent Rights obtained, Law and Collection Business of all kinds promptly attended to. Office 63 Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago. ja4-k177-6m

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND
BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE.
SNYDER, COOK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Building,
Attorneys for War Claimants in every State in the Union.
In response to the imperative demands of public necessity, we have established at Chicago, Illinois, a General Central Office for the Collection of all demands against the Government in a
Quicker, Safer and Cheaper
Manner than it has ever heretofore been done. The great obstacle that has heretofore existed to satisfying clients has been almost entirely removed. We mean the length of time taken in making the collections. All parties having these claims have almost invariably been subjected to tedious and almost endless delays. Everything money and personal exertion could do to remove the causes of these delays has been done by us. We think there will be no dissatisfaction among our clients in this respect. One Agent will be employed by us where we have not already employed one. Those acting as our agents will be furnished with all Blanks, Instructions, &c., free. Also, a copy of our work on Pensions and Bounty Money.
Those having claims in any locality where we have no Local Agent will address us at Chicago, Ill. All necessary forms will be immediately forwarded them. Claims forwarded to our Washington partner by express every morning. All moneys remitted to claimants morning after receipt. No charges unless claims successfully prosecuted.
Beware of parties who hang around camps or address circulars offering to collect for mere nothing. Such persons will cheat you out of your money. Employ none but responsible collectors, as the moneys pass through Attorneys hands when collected. Employ no person until you find out that they are men of integrity and responsibility, and that they have some facilities for making your collection, and are not mere Brokers or Commission Houses.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS:
They are eminent Lawyers, and well worthy the immense business they are doing.—[Chi. Daily Times.
They combine the rare qualities of Legal worth, integrity and responsibility.—[Chi. Journal.
They are men of established reputation.—[Chicago Tribune.
This great War Claim House stands justly at the head of everything of the kind in the United States.—[Chicago Post.
Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3985. Office in rooms 12 and 13. m19-n620-6w

CARR BROTHERS,
JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4091.
REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nicholas, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. mn20-n647-ly

THE
"Washington War-Claim Agency"
Have established an office at 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the
PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,
For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected
Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.
Address, H. M. SHEPARD, Att'y at Law, 100 Washington street, Chicago. mh4 n278-3m

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, under the Pension and Bounty Land Acts of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions, and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.
O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.
REFERENCES:—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill. Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago. fe28-n193-3m

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL., Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address. ap3-n592 2m

CENTRAL WESTERN
War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
48 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe13-k261-ly] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON
CONSIGNMENTS OF
Grain and Flour to Buffalo.
By UNDERWOOD & CO.
ap17-p448-1m

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.
SAMUAL S. GREELEY,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, has removed his office to
No. 68 Washington Street, Portland Block.
W. P. DAVIE,
For several years attached as Draughtsman to the office of the City Surveyor, and of the Boards of Water Commissioners and Public Works, having a full and complete Atlas of all Additions and Subdivisions within the City Limits, is prepared to furnish
Plats of Real Estate,
or copies from recorded maps, (likewise mechanical and other drawings), at the same place, 68 Washington street, Portland Block. ap19-p50-1m

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets.
KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilmot, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo on arrival of the consignments at either of these points. ap11-p255-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g814-ly

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT,
MANUFACTURER OF
WILLOW CABS,
CHILDREN'S GIGS,
AND CARRIAGES,
to be had only at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.
Also on hand a large assortment of
MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found at this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.
[mai1-n440-3m]

REMOVAL.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON
Have Removed to
NO. 209 SOUTH WATER ST.,
Corner of Wells Street,
my13-r2-1m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers.
FURNITURE,
Two Melodeons, Mirrors,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, May 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 58 Lake street, a general assortment of
Household Furniture, Carpets,
ALSO—Two Melodeons, in Rosewood Cases.
ALSO—Seven barrels Dried Apples.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.
my19-r497-2t

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER.
Trade Sale of
MAHOGANY
And Black Walnut Furniture
AT AUCTION.
At our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, on TUESDAY, May 20th, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of
100 Mahogany and B. W. Card and Centre Tables,
50 B. W. Toilet Stands, with drawer,
30 Mahogany Bureaus, with and without
100 B. W. Square Stands, with drawer,
50 Cherry and Black Walnut Bedsteads,
10 Black Walnut and Cherry Bureau Washstands,
50 Boston Rockers, large.
Samples can be examined at our Store on Monday afternoon. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
my19-r498-2t Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
One Hundred and Twelve
SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION,
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 21st and 22d, at our Rooms,
58 LAKE STREET,
At 7½ o'clock, the finest and most desirable collection of Oil Paintings ever exhibited in Chicago. They were imported by Mr. Marcher, of New York, and are from the hands of celebrated artists, among whom are Chadwick, Boss, Villiers, Durvey, Van Beest and many others. The above Paintings are all with
GOLD GILT FRAMES
Of Mr. Marcher's own manufacture and are warranted. The Paintings and Frames will be sold together. The invoice embraces so large a variety of subjects that it is impossible to particularize in this advertisement. We would call particular attention to a few pieces by Hartwick and some others.
The Paintings will be on exhibition on Tuesday afternoon and evening, also on Wednesday during the day. Seats will be provided for those in attendance.
A general invitation is extended to all to call and examine the collection.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
my17-r453-5t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh22-n855-ly

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS
AT AUCTION,
This Evening at 7½ o'clock, at Store 46 Dearborn street, near Matteson House.
This stock is believed to be one of the largest and best selected ever offered in this city, comprising everything in Science, Literature and Art, Bibles, Encyclopedias and valuable Standard Works in Architecture, History, Biography, &c., &c. The stock is all fresh and direct from the publishers.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock during the day.
Sale positive. Terms cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.
TRADE SALE OF
600 Doz. Table Knives and Forks.
A large assortment of fine
Wade & Butcher Pocket Knives and Razors,
German Silver, Plated and Britannia Spoons,
27 packages of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, assorted; an invoice of assorted Glassware, Lamp Glasses, Hardware, &c., at salesroom 177 Lake street, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 9½ o'clock.
my17-r460-3t JOHN RANKIN, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May 19th, WEDNESDAY, May 21st, FRIDAY, May 23d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, drillings, sheeting, shirts and drawers, clothing, furnishing goods, Also, a general stock of dry goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, at private sale, oil cloths and carpets.
my15-r402-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 20th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold
200 cases BOOTS AND SHOES.
my16-r401-4t S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO FORTE, CARPETS, &c.,
At Auction.
On MONDAY, May 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell
At House No. 122 State street,
Between Washington and Madison street, Parlor, Dining room, Kitchen and Chamber Furniture, Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. Also, a Rosewood Case Piano Forte.
my16-r422-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.
See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Ship Chandlers.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Bunting, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
my8-r27-6m 209 South Water.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to their stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS,
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELT,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHESLINES,
BOOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NET AND SEINE TWINE.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SIBLEY TENTS,
And Tents of every kind.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS,
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, &c.
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER
[no18-h50-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERG,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago,
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market rates, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Duck, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, Rosin, &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENTS,
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEELS,
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p319-ly] G. M. HARDENBERG.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year..........$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week..........15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year..........7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months..........4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year..........4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)..........1.50
" 3 copies..........4.00
" 5 copies..........6.00
" 10 copies..........10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club..........20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

☞ We have published full reports of the operations of Commodore Farragut's fleet, in passing the forts and capturing New Orleans, and this morning give the official report of Gen. Butler, narrating the march of the land forces on that city. It is a very interesting account, and told in plain, straightforward language.

☞ The telegraph brings us the intelligence of the repulse of the gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal from Fort Darling, located on James River, seven miles below Richmond. The meagreness of the dispatch—although an official one—gives us but a limited knowledge of the disastrous engagement, but it is more than probable that the repulse was largely occasioned by serious obstructions in the river. From the fact that the boats engaged were the strongest in the navy, and from the loss of life, which is only hinted at, we fear that our boats have been materially damaged. We can only trust that the details of the news may not confirm our apprehensions.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Will the people of Illinois read the full and scathing expose of the swindle attempted upon our State in the new constitution, the work of the old political hacks and stagers, who seek to fasten the Egyptian policy upon us for the next ten years? Here are the arguments against the infernal plot, set down in detail, and so plain that the dullest comprehension can master them. The article is from the pen of a Southern Illinoisan, and is exhaustive in its facts and reasoning. It shows the real nature of the scheme, and one by one holds up its beauties to the view. Read the article, and see if it be not worth while to bury the whole concocted infamy out of sight when the day of election comes. Read the article and pass it to your neighbors.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Let the contrabands be put to work, to save our gallant soldiers the drudgery that destroys health. It would be a splendid thing if we had a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand negroes working for our soldiers. If Gen. Halleck had 30 thousand negroes to build his roads, drag his cannon and drive his teams, there would not be so many thousands of our gallant Western army crowding our hospitals.—*Cincinnati Com.*, 17th.

Is not a commander more nice than wise who neglects the willing material ready to his hand, and inflicts the heavy drudgery of advancing the army upon his soldiers, when plenty of black laborers are willing to do the work and do it well, and are thus employed is just so much taken from the enemy. The squeamishness of our Generals is costing the lives of loyal men by the hundred. Is it creditable that this fact should remain unchanged?

HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The recent proclamation of Gen. Hunter is the theme of general discussion, in all circles. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the expediency or practicability of the step taken, but there is great unanimity of sentiment that the slaves of the rebels in South Carolina ought to be freed, as a punishment to the atrocious traitors of that pestilent State. South Carolina brought this terrible war upon the country. She has been a hot-bed of disloyalty since the days of nullification. The rebellion was there planned, organized and precipitated. Without cause or provocation, she plunged into secession and dragged the other Southern States after her. The heresies taught and preached by her politicians proselyted the surrounding States, sapped their loyalty and poisoned their affection for the Union. The crime of these wicked men has cost the loyal people of the North more lives than the whole white adult male population of South Carolina. The number of Northern soldiers who have lost their lives in battle and by disease since the war began, is actually more than the voters of that State, and the cost to the Treasury is greater than the whole money value of South Carolina combined. Who will stand between the fiendish traitors of such a community and the severest punishment that outraged justice demands? None but those who themselves are rebels at heart. Had Gen. Hunter confined the scope of his proclamation to South Carolina, ninety men out of every hundred in the Free States would have sanctioned and defended the act. Yet, it must be confessed that Florida and Southern Georgia are scarcely a whit better or less guilty than South Carolina. The only point of any considerable weight that can be offered against the proclamation is, that Gen. Hunter has not the military force at his command to execute it, and therefore it may fall still-born. Another objection is that his proclamation frees the slaves of loyalist as well as of rebels. Technically this is true; but practically there are but very few loyal slaveholders within his district. There may be some in Northern Georgia, a score or two in Florida, but in South Carolina it is the boast of the rebels, that *there is not one Union slaveholder in the State.* And if there be any in Florida they are unknown. One thing is certain that if any slaveholder within those States, shall be able to prove satisfactorily that he was loyal during the rebellion, he will be indemnified out of the National treasury for his pecuniary loss. This is all that any man ought to ask or expect, whatever may be the species of property taken from him by the Government in time of war.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation, if not rejected by the Government, may enable him to defeat the rebels and whip them out of his department. If the slaves generally hear that the Government has declared them free, they will be very apt to refuse to serve the rebels any longer, and a general "strike" against working for nothing and boarding themselves would give the secesh so much to do at home that Gen. Hunter would be able to march his forces where he pleased. Before the war can be ended and peace permanently restored to the rebellious Cotton States, does not every sensible and reflecting man believe that some such course as that proposed by Gen. Hunter must be adopted? A different and milder remedy for the disease may be administered to the patient in the border States But down in the Cotton States, where the whole slaveholding community is putrid with secession and treason, the axe must be laid at the root of the tree, or that region must be abandoned to the rebels. What loyal citizen is willing to see the latter alternative adopted?

A Traitorous Sheet.

The secession sheet of this city recently manufactured a letter from the Tennessee army, asserting that a large proportion of our soldiers had become disaffected on the reception of the news that the Government had purchased the slaves in the District of Columbia and rid the national capital of the disgrace of slavery. It further asserted that many had already deserted and gone home in consequence, and that the "indignation among the troops was excessive and universal," with other lies to match. Yesterday it contained another forged letter equally false, purporting to be from Washington, stating that the Vallandigham address had found its way into Eastern Virginia, and was causing great alarm to the rebel leaders; that they had suppressed one newspaper which had the